Setting up of Kisan Vikas Parishads

1952. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Kisan Vikas Parishads so as to resolve the problems of farmers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up Kisan Vikas Parishads. A National Commission on Farmers is already functioning to look into various issues confronting agriculture and farmers and to make appropriate recommendations.

Spurious pesticides

1953. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spurious pesticides are flooding the market and these are costing heavily to the agrochem industry;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this menace;

(c) whether Government are aware that these pesticides are a threat to the farmers and the agrochemical industry; and

(d) if so, the action plan of Government to curb this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) Approximately 3.5% of pesticides samples analysed in States Pesticides Testing Laboratories are found to be misbranded. The quality of pesticides is regulated under the provisions of Insecticides Act, 1968 and its Rules. The Registration Committee, constituted under this Act, registers pesticides only after being satisifed of their efficacy. The State Governments then issues licensese for the manufacture and sale of registered pesticides. Quality assurance of pesticides is ensured by the State Governments through regular drawl and analysis of pesticide sample through a network of Insecticides Inspectors, Insecticides Analysts and Pesticides Testing Laboratories.

The Act provides for punishment to formulators, manufacturers and vendors of spurious and sub standard pesticides.

Foreign-funding of agricultural projects

1954. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural projects being funded by foreign countries and international agencies;

(b) the present status of the ongoing agricultural projects, State-wise;

(c) whether any fresh projects seeking external assistance has been received from the States; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harvesting agricultural biodiversity

1955. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:
SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government are utilizing agricultural biodiversity to reduce poverty and hunger and also to improve the lives of rural people in a sustained manner; and

(b) the manner in which biodiversity helps in meeting the millennium development goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Development of new crop varieties having traits for resistance to pests, diseases and enviornmental stresses derived from agro-biodiversity is the scientific approach to extend the benefits of agricultural biodiversity for enhancing the agricultural production and reducing hunger and poverty.

(b) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are a set of eight measurable, time bound goals and targets adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in Septembr, 2000. One of the MDGs on Ensuring Environmental Sustainability deals most explicitly with biodiversity. Reversing the loss of biodiversity can help in sustainable access of people to safe drinking water, food, shelter and both modern and traditional medicines, thus significantly improving the life and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Allocations to Rajasthan under Macro Management Scheme

1956. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Rajasthan during the last three years under Macro Management Scheme;

(b) the funds, so far, utilized by the State, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to popularize Macro Management Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The amount of funds allocated and released to the State Government of Rajasthan as also the amount (including the unspent balance of the preceding year) utilised by the State Government under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme during the last three years ending 31st March 2005 are as indicated below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Unspent balance	Release	Utilization
2002-03	6700.00	540.98	6700.00	5397.17
2003-04	6700.00	1943.81	6571.19	7025.50
2004-05	6800.00	1489.50	11955.30*	8898.26

*Includes Additional Central Assistance

Under the Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme, the States have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activities on the basis

of their regional priorities. The States are, therefore, free to allocate funds to the various programmes included in their Work Plans according to their priorities within the ceiling of funds allocated to them.

Saving cum Relief Scheme

1957. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for sanction of National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen Saving-cum-Relief Scheme for the year 2005-06, with a total outlay of Rs. 40.72 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether Government taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government had been requested to release its share of Rs. 20.36 lakhs for this Scheme;

(f) if so, whether the Central Government would assure of releasing it at the earliest; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (g) The Centrally Sponsored National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen has saving-cum-relief as one of its component. The assistance extended under this component is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. On receipt of proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to cover 6786 fishermen under saving-cum-relief component of the scheme involving total financial implication of Rs. 40.72 lakh, Central share of Rs. 20.36 lakh has been provided to the State in October 2005. Besides, a sum of Rs. 5.0 lakh has been provided to the State in February 2006 to cover 1666 additional fishermen under this component.

Demand of organic crops of Maharashtra in International market

1958. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is more demand of organic crops of Maharashtra in international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided by Government to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The global market for organic products at present is estimated to be US $ 26 billion per annum. This demand is growing at the rate of 20-30% per annum. No separate data relating to demand for organic crops of Maharashtra is maintained by the Government.

(c) The Government implements a Central Sector Scheme called the "National Project on Organic Farming" for production, promotion and market development of organic farming. The main components of the scheme are:

(i) A system of certification of organic produce.

(ii) Capacity building through service providers.

(iii) Financial support for commercial production units for production of organic inputs like fruits and vegetable waste compost, bio-fertilizer production and hatcheries for vermiculture.

(iv) Training, field demonstration, promotion and market development.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) provides financial assistance to exporters including farmer-exporters for infrastructure development, market development, quality development and transport assistance.

Accredition of the State Seed Certification Agency

1959. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have submitted a proposal to APEDA for accredition of the State seed certification agency for organic farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An application was received by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce & Industry from Maharashtra State Seed Certification Agency, Akola in January, 2005 for accreditation as a certification body for organic farming.

(c) APEDA has requested the Government of Maharashtra to develop certification programmes and manuals in line with the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) requirements. APEDA is awaiting a feeback from the Governm.ent of Maharashtra.

Dryland farming

1960. SHRI S.S. CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new scheme known as Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming Systems has been launched by Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to extend this scheme to other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The Government has formulated a new scheme on Enhancing Sustainability of Dryland Farming Systems to address the issues of dryland areas of semi arid and arid regions. Initially, the scheme is to be implemented on pilot basis in 16 districts (4 each in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharasthra and Karnataka) having annual rainfall of < 700 mm and irrigation coverage < 30% of net sown area after its approval.

Cold storages in Andhra Pradesh

1961. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up of cold storages in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storage/Storages of Horticulture Produce" under which 40 cold storage involving 1.97 lakh tonnes additional capacity for horticulture crops have been created in Andhra Pradesh since 1999-2000.

MSP for pulses

1962. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to prescribe minimum support price for pulses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities, including pulses, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Minimum Support Prices of pulses for the Kharif and Rabi Crops of 2005-06 season have already been announced and are as follows:

(Rs. per quintal)

Pulse	MSP
Arhar (Tur)	1400
Moong	1520
Urad	1520
Masur (Lentil)	1535
Gram	1435

(c) Does not arise.

Land management

†1963. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gross domestic product of the country has been falling to 1.3 per cent due to poor land management;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether any scheme for proper land management has been forwarded to State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (d) The gross domestic product in real terms at 1999-2000 prices has registered a growth of 8.10% in the year 2005-06, compared to the growth of 7.50% in the year, 2004-05.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The need to properly manage our land resources for sustainable development is, however, well recognized. Government of India has formulated comprehensive schemes/programmes on watershed development for control of soil erosion and land degradation in the country. The various Watershed Development Programmes being implemented are (i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA), (ii) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Land in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR), (iii) Reclamation of Alkali Soil (RAS), (iv) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA), (v) Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) on Watershed Development, (vi) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), (vii) Desert Development Programme, (viii) Integrated Waste-land Development Programme (IWDP) and (ix) National Afforestation & Eco-Development Project Schemes (NAEPS).

National Research Centre for Pomegranate

1964. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a National Research Centre for Pomegranate at Solapur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) A National Research Centre on Pomegranate (NRCP) has already been established by the Indian Council of Agricultral Research at Shelgi, Solapur (Maharashtra) and has started functioning thereon for conducting basic, strategic and applied research for increasing production.

Unified Research

†1965. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no growth in the fields of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

agro-products due to a very slow pace and process of research and exploration in the agricultural sector of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for lack of co-ordination between agriculture universities, agriculture science centres and central research institutes in the field of integrated research for increasing the growth rate of agriculture sector, the intended results are not being achieved in providing the farmers with the seeds of high yielding varieties, hybrid varieties, and of certified quality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICLTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No, Sir. A lage number of commodity and location specific agricultural machines, products and processes have been developed by the ICAR Institutes and State Agricultural Universities for timely operations, efficient use of inputs, quality enhancement, cost reduction, employment generation and safer environment. The overall growth in agriculture of 2.3% during 2005-06 stated in the Economic Survey of the Government of India, is a testimony of that.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Coordination among various agriculture universities, agriculture science centres and central research institutes is effectively achieved through several institutionalized mechanisms such as ICAR Regional Committee Metings, Vice-Chancellors' meet, Directors' meet, Pre-Rabi/Kharif ICAR-DAC interface, All India Coordinated Research Project Workshops, National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif and Rabi Campaign, and Agriculture Technology Management Agency etc., Establishment of more than 500 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country has further strengthened the forward linkages in the technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technologies and providing breeder seed and nucleus planting material of high yielding varieties and hydrids. The multiplication and supply of quality seed and planting material is being augmented through a new scheme-Seed Production of Agriculture & Horticulture Crops and Fisheries which has been sanctioned for the last two years of Xth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 198.89 crores which will help in enhancing breeder seed production, planting material and quality seed production. It will also facilitate the fisheries seed production, ultimately it will enhance the crop production and productivity in the country.

National Agriculture Authority

1966. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the National Agriculture Authority was constituted;

(b) the details of members of this Authority;

(c) whether it is a fact that some senior officers have refused to join this Authority at Chennai;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve this body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) No National Agricultural Authority has been constituted.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Rate of livestock growth

†1967. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of livestock has been more in comparison to the agricultural growth during the last decades;

(b) if so, the growth rate of the livestock;

(c) whether it is also a fact that still there are possibilities of increase in this rate; and

(d) if so, the target of the annual growth rate of livestock during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) Yes Sir, generally output growth of livestock had been more than that of agriculture.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The growth rate of output of livestock sector was 3.3 percent for the year 2004-05 at the prices of 1999-2000.

(c) Yes Sir, with the genetic upgradation and better feed of animal, growth rate can be further increased.

(d) Livestock sector is the subject of State Government. However, growth rate upto six percent at 1999-2000 prices is likely to be achieved during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Approval for Bt. Cotton

1968. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee has approved 18 new hybrids of Bt. Cotton for planting in India;

(b) if so, the details of varieties and the States to which they are recommended;

(c) the total acres in which Bt. Cotton was grown in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Bt. Cotton has failed in States like Andhra Pradesh;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) what are the reasons for again approving the varieties of Bt. Cotton by GEAC; and

(g) how far the cotton yield per acre has increased thereby in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), in the Ministry of Environment & Forests has so far approved 20 Bt. Cotton hybrids for commercial cultivation in the country. The details of the Bt. Cotton hybrids recommended for different States by the GEAC are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The year-wise and State-wise area under Bt. Cotton during the last three years is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) As per the information provided by the Governemnt of Andhra Pradesh, complaints were received from Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khamman and Nalgonda about the poor germination of Bt. Cotton hybrids during 2005.

(f) and (g) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) approved the Bt. Cotton hybrids on account of the superiority in Bollworm control particlarly in Heliothis bollworm management and reduced use of insecticides in respect of Bt. Cotton hybrids besides conservation of natural enemies of cotton pests and non-target organisms. As per the information provided by the different States, the cotton yield per acre has increased by 15% to 30% as compared to non-Bt. Cotton.

Statement-I

Details of Bt. Cotton hybrids for commercial cultivation as recommended by GEAC

	2002	2003	2004	2005
NORTH ZONE				6 Hybrids
Haryana				RCH-134
Punjab				RCH-317
Rajasthan				MRC-6304
				MRC-6301
				Ankur-651
				Ankur-2534
CENTRAL ZONE	3 Hybrids	3 Hybrids	4 Hybrids	12 Hybrids
Gujarat	MECH-12	MECH-12	MECH-12	MECH-12
Madhya Pradesh	MECH-162	MECH-162	MECH-162	MECH-162
Maharashtra	MECH-184	MECH-184	MECH-184	MECH-184
			RCH-2	RCH-2
				RCH-118
				RCH-138
				RCH-144
				Ankur-09
				Ankur-651
				MRC-6301
				NCS-145 Bunny
				NCS-207 Mallika

SOUTH ZONE	3 Hybrids	3 Hybrids	4 Hybrids	9 Hybrids
Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Tamil Nadu	MECH-12 MECH-162 MECH-184	MECH-12 MECH-162 MECH-184	MECH-12 MECH-162 MECH-184 RCH-2	MECH-12* MECH-184* RCH-2 RCH-20 RCH-368 MRC-6322 MRC-6918 NCS-145 Bunny NCS-207 Mallika
Total number of Hybrids for sale				20

*MECH-12 and MECH-184 not approved for Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

Area under Bt. Cotton (in acres)

States	Kharif 2003	Kharif 2004	Kharif 2005 (estimated)
Andhra Pradesh	13,500	1,76,000	2,23,422
Madhya Pradesh	33,000	2,12,798	3,36,597
Gujarat	1,03,000	3,11,157	3,68,812
Maharashtra	54,000	3,99,000	12,56,961
Karnataka	7,500	84,764	72,510
Tamil Nadu	19,000	29,640	42,048
Punjab	—	—	1,74,024
Haryana	—	—	26,606
Rajasthan	—	—	5,703
Total	2,30,000	12,13,359	25,06,683

Services and closure of CIFT, Kozhikode

1969. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 574 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th February, 2006 and state:

(a) whether the Research Centre of CIFT a Kozhikode is having substantial revenue from various sources;

(b) if so, whether above Centre is rendering its services to fisherman community of Malabar region; and

(c) if so, whether steps would be taken to countinue the functioning of the above Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) The Research Centre of CIFT at Kozhikode is generating revenue from fees collected for analysis of water samples, ice, fish meal and other fish and fishery products and from training programmes. During the past five years, the revenue collected from the above services offered by the Centre varied in the range of Rs. 37,000 to Rs. 70,000/- per annum. Thus, the Centre is mainly providing services to fish processing industry.

(c) The Research Centre of CIFT functioning at Kozhikode is a small Centre of the Institute. The Institute's Headquarters located at Kochi in Kerala, is addressing all the quality control and assurance aspects related to fish processing technology, providing technical assistance by way of analysis of raw-materials, finished products of fish and shellfish meant for export, water and ice samples and fish meal, etc. along the whole of Kerala coast.

The Institute's Headquarters at Kochi also has a Referral Laboratory for fish, established in 2004 for providing comprehensive analysis of all the seafood products.

The Expenditure Finance Committee, while considering the X Five Year Plan proposal of the Institute, in its meeting held at the ICAR Headquarters, New Delhi on 18.06.2003, decided to shift/merge the Centre with the Institute's Headquarters at Kochi with a view to consolidate research efforts. The other reasons for such decision of shifting/merger

of the Centre are present research relevance, proper utilization of scientists and associated manpower, avoidance of duplication of research efforts and strengthening of identified centres for strategic and applied reseach.

Drug pricing policy

1970. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of controlled and control-free drugs and branded and non-branded drugs;

(b) the existing policy on pricing of each category of drugs;

(c) whether proposals have been received by Government for imposing trade margins on each category of drugs both for wholesale and retail; and

(d) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (d) As per the present Pharma Pricing Policy, the 74 bulk drugs specified in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 95) and the formulations based thereon are under price control and their prices are fixed/revised by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO, 95. These drugs have been kept under price control on the basis of criteria mentioned in 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986', announced in September, 1994.

Prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. The NPPA monitors the prices of medicines as per monthly Retail Audit Reports of ORG-IMS Research Pvt. Ltd. The Government takes corrective measures where the public interest is found to be adversely affected.

Based on the recommendations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Pharmaceuticals) and the Task Force

under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pronab Sen, Principal Advisor, Planning Commission as well as feedback received from other stakeholders the Government have formulated a Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 (Part-A-excluding pricing) which has been circulated to various departments/stakeholders seeking their comments (including imposing of trade margins).

The 1st meeting of the Pharmaceutical Advisory Forum, was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (C&F&S) on 11.2.2006 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Various issues contained in the Draft National Pharmaceutical Policy, 2006 (Part A) were discussed. Based on these discussions and comments received from various stakeholders, the Government is likely to announce the new policy shortly.

Closure of fertilizer units

1971. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions/ recommendations to close down certain chemical fertilizer production units;

(b) if so, the authority from which the said suggestions/ recommendations have been received;

(c) the name of units which are proposed to be closed down; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The closure proposals of sick fertilizers Public Sector Undertakings have been approved by the Cabinet.

(c) It has been decided to close down the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.; Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. excepting its Jodhpur Mining Organisation which has been demerged into a new company i.e. FCI Aravalli Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd.; and Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.

(d) The time frame will depend on the decision of the Hon'ble Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction/High Court.

Recommendions of Mashelkar Committee

1972. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mashelkar Committee on spurious drugs has recommended to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and rules to include a range of herbal and cosmetic formations in its purview; and

(b) if so, the details and the steps initiated by Government to amend the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMAT PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Herbal drugs and cosmetic formulations are already being regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. However, the Mashelkar Committee had suggested certain improvements in the regulatory procedures and classifications etc. These recommendations are under action consideration of the Department of AYUSH.

Import of cheap drugs from China

1973. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of cheap drugs from China has hit the drug manufacturers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect the interest of bulk drug manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) The Bulk Drug Manufacturers Association (India) and Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (PHARMEXCIL) have informed that especially because of low value imports of drugs from China, Indian manufacturers of drugs like

Paracetamol, Analgin, Ciproflixacin (groups), Metronidazole and Diclofenac Sodium etc. have been seriously affected. Besides this, one of the reasons of closure of the Public Sector Plant of M/s. IDPL at Rishikesh manufacturing Pencillin G, Ampicillin, Amoxycillin, Tetracycline and Oxytetracycline and their Hyderabad Plan manufacturing Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic Acid, Chloroquine Phosphate and Alpha Methyl Dopa is cheaper bulk drug imports from China. The Public Sector Plant of M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. manufacturing Penicillin has also been closed because of the same reason.

The Chinese bulk drugs are cheaper when compared to Indian products because of economies of scale, tariffs of power and tax structure etc.

The Government of India has been giving some protection by levying Anti-dumping/related duties. The Directorate General Anti Dumping under Ministry of Commerce & Industry, initiates proceedings wherever complaints are received by them of such dumping and if proved, levy anti-dumping duties. Besides this, registration for all imports of bulk drugs is compulsory with Drug Controller General (India) under the Foreign Trade Policy. Further, the Government is contemplating to revive IDPL and HAL.

Excise duty on drugs

1974. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRASEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the excise duty imposed on all the drugs are uniform in all States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) to (c) In general, drugs, medicines attract excise duty @ 16%. However some full/partial exemptions/concessions from central excise duties on specified drugs and medicines are presently in force. Besides this, as per the decision earlier taken by the Government the Central Excise duty has been

exempted on manufactured goods including drugs, in notified areas of Uttaranchal, Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Kutch, and North Eastern state.

Mega chemical hub at Haldia

1975. SHRI B.J. PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved setting up of a mega chemical hub at Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) how far this unit will contribute to the growth of the polyester and textile industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): (a) and (b) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, assisted by Consultants is conducting a feasibility study for setting up Mega Chemical Industrial Estates at different locations in the country. Also, a Task Force on Petroleum, Chemical and Petrochemical Investment Regions (PCPIR) has also been constituted in the Prime Minister's Office on 20.1.2006, in order to enable quick and coordinated decision making and to provide an appropriate policy framework for the development of investment regions of requisite scale and level of facilities, with the involvement of world class developers and investors, in the field of petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals. This Task Force will also finalize the number and location of PCPIRs. A definite time limit has not been fixed at this stage.

(c) Polyester and textile Industry need the following intermediates namely Purified teraphthalic acid (PTA)/Dimethyl teraphthalate (DMT) and Mono Ethylene Glycol (MEG) which are manufactured from Paraxylene and Ethylene which are produced from napththa feedstock. If the envisaged PCPIR/Mega Chemical Hub includes manufacture of these polyester textile intermediates the local availability of these chemicals will lead to the growth of Polyester textile industry.

Loss to FCI due to substandard rice procurement

1976. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FCI procured rice milled by private rice millers containing higher percentage of broken, discoloured, damaged dehusked grain and foreign matter as a result of which rice could not be issued to PDS;

(b) if so, whether the matter was inquired into to find out the reasons for accepting beyond rejection level rice stocks from the private rice millers in deviation of relaxed specifications fixed by Government; and

(c) how much loss has been caused to the corporation on account of the above and what action was taken against the officials responsible for accepting poor quality rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. FCI procures rice as per the specifications formulated by Government of India. However, stray incidences of procurement of Beyond Rejection Level (BRL) rice are detected sometimes during inspection of various authorities on which immediate remedial action is taken. During Kharif Marketing Season 2005-06 Government has relaxed the specifications for procurement of rice in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh regions only, in respect of damaged/slightly damaged grain. As on 3.3.2006, a quantity of 144 lakh MT of rice has been procured during the KMS 2005-06, out of which 8103 MT of rice (including 3500 MT in Punjab, 4315 MT in Haryana and 288 MTs in Uttar Pradesh) has been detected as BRL during the inspection of supervisory officers. The procurement of BRL stock as compared to total procurement works out to 0.056%.

(c) The stocks detected BRL is being replaced by the millers at their risk and cost. As such, there is no loss caused to the Corporation. Disciplinary action has been initiated against the delinquents for acceptance of rice stocks found BRL.

Prices of edible oils

1977. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 601, 605 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th February, 2006 and state:

(a) whether there has been rapid increase in the prices of edible oils;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to meet this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) There has been no appreciable increase in the prices of edible oils in the last one month.

(c) The remedial measures taken in this regard include:

(i) Import of edible oils (except coconut oil) has been allowed under Open General License (OGL);

(ii) The import duty structure of edible oils is reviewed from time to time;

(iii) The prices and availability of edible oils are regularly monitored.

Protest against wheat import

1978. SHRI AMAR SINGH:
SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received protests from the farmers organizations against the proposed import of five lakh tones of wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost involved in the import of wheat in terms of Indian currency; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No formal protest from the farmers organisations against this has been received by Government. However, media has carried some favourable/unfavourable report on the proposed import of wheat.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. The total cost involved in the proposed import of 5.00 lakh MTs of wheat is Rs. 400 crores (approximately).

(c) As the Government is not to compromise in the matter of food security, it has been decided to augment the domestic availability of wheat through import.

Use of prefix 'National Institute' by Private Institutes

1979. SHRI MANOJ BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private management and engineering institutes bear the prefix "National Institute" or "Indian Institutes" making the gullible public believe that such institutes enjoy Government participation or patronage;

(b) whether such practice is a clear violation of the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1982; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such institutes and stop this practice which is otherwise dilating the credibility of internationally reputed Government managed IITs and IIMs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain institutions are prefixing the word Indian and National which is not permitted in terms of Section 3 of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

(b) The use of prefix such as "National Institute" or "Indian Institute"

are not expressly banned under The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. However, the Act requires the prior permission of the Central Government for using any name which may suggest or be calculated to suggest the patronage of Government of India, State Governments and local authorities.

(c) The Government has already written to all the Chief Secretaries of States/UTs to ensure that such practices are stopped forthwith. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), through their Approval Process Handbook has been bringing to the notice to all concerned that the use of word Indian/National by any Institutions without its approval shall not be allowed. The AICTE through public notice is also advising all approved Institutions to change their names by dropping the word 'Indian and National etc.' failing which, it may withdraw its approval.

Sale of PDS wheat in open market

†1980. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat and rice allotted under the public distribution system are sold on the black-market price in the open market instead being sold through the public distribution system;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have collected information from each State in this regard;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether Government are considering to formulate any policy with regard to prevention of such a countrywide scam; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) The Targetted Public Distrbution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments wherein the Central Government is responsible for procurement of foodgrains (Rice & Wheat), storage and their transportation upto the Principal Distribution Centres of FCI and the State Governments are responsible for identification of beneficiaries, issue them ration cards and distribute foodgrains through a vast network of 4.83 lakh Fair Price Shops scattered all over the country. In such a vast network chances of irregularities can not be ruled out. However whenever a complaint is received by the Central Government it is forwarded to the concerned State Government for investigations and necessary remedial action.

(c) and (d) The study conducted during the year 2003-04 by ORG MARG, New Delhi on the evaluation of Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in the country on diversion of foodgrains (wheat and rice) has reported diversion in the most of the States. As per the ORG MARG Report, the diversion figures in respect of Wheat and Rice for various States/UT Administrations has been as under:

Name of the State/UT	Diversion(%)	
	Rice	Wheat
Arunachal Pradesh	64.1	96.2
Assam	37.2	100.00
Bihar	14.7	44.7
Chhattisgarh	33.4	71.4
Delhi	10.5	25.1
Goa	42.9	Not Calculated
Gujarat	16.2	24.4
Haryana	Not Calculated	74.2
Himachal Pradesh	58.2	34.1
J & K	64.3	13.5
Jharkhand	Negligible	37.5

	Rice	Wheat
Kerala	Negligible	42.6
Madhya Pradesh	48.3	44.7
Maharashtra	Negligible	25.6
Manipur	97.7	100.0
Meghalaya	61.3	100.0
Mizoram	52.6	100.0
Nagaland	88.6	100.0
Rajasthan	Not Calculated	59.0
Sikkim	Negligible	100.0
Tripura	3.8	Not Calculated
Uttaranchal	53.3	58.0
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	59.1
West Bengal	34.9	86.6
D&N Haveli	48.5	69.4
All India	39.0	53.3

(e) and (f) A system to monitor distribution of foodgrains under TPDS is already in place. However, the following measures have been taken by the Government to reach the foodgrains to the beneficiaries:—

(i) The reports of the ORG MARG and the Programme Evaluation Organization have been sent to the State Governments for their comments. In addition, the issue of diversion has been discussed in the recently held Regional Conferences with the State Governments. The State Governments have however, expressed reservations in these conferences on the findings of the studies.

(ii) As regards diversion of the wheat particularly in the North Eastern States, the Central Government in addition to reducing wheat allocation in all rice eating states has also issued instructions that the custom of allowing flour mills to lift wheat

directly from the FCI godowns be stopped and the State Governments should ensure that the wheat after being milled is put back in the PDS net-work, for distribution to ration card holders.

(iii) In the recently held Regional Conferences with the State Governments the issue of diversion of foodgrains has been discussed at length and State Governments asked to take steps like door delivery of foodgrains, involvement of Self-Help Groups of stakeholders in distribution, computerization of PDS beneficiaries etc. The Chhattisgarh Government has reported that it has cancelled the Fair Price Shops licenses and with a view to ensuring better distribution has allotted Fair Price Shops to 3404 Gram Panchayats, 2753 Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies, 1587 Women's Self Help Groups, 243 Forest Protection Committees and 2032 Shops to other cooperative societies. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have taken up review of the BPL beneficiaries and have started issue of computerized ration cards alongwith bar coded coupons. Sikkim has also computerized the TPDS operations.

(iv) The Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 was issued in order to streamline the functioning of the PDS and to make the same more effective and accountable. Any offence committed in violation of the provisions of the Order invokes criminal liability under Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(v) The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been asked to actively involve the Panchayati Raj Institutions to monitor the functioning of the Fair Price Shops, as a measure of social audit.

(vi) The State and Union Territories have also been asked to constitute Vigilance Committees at the State, District, Block and FPS levels to oversee the functioning of PDS.

(vii) With a view to efficiently reaching PDS commodities to the consumers in a transparent manner, a model Citizen's Charter has been issued by the Central Government for adoption by the State Government/UT Administration.

(viii) Under the Area Officers Scheme, the Senior officers of the Government visits their allocated States/UTs to conduct review of the TPDS. The observations made by the Area Officers in their reports are sent to the concerned State Government/UT for taking necessary action.

Warehousing Development and Regulation Bill

1981. SHRIMATI N. P. DURGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to bring before the Parliament the Warehousing Development and Regulation Bill to make the warehouse receipts legally acceptable in all banks and the commodities markets and to provide regulation;

(b) whether the proposed Bill also contains provisions relating to gradation, standardization and other services to the commodities markets;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) what are the other salient features of the proposed Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has introduced a Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2005 in the Winter Session of the Lok Sabha on 7th December, 2005 for making the warehouse receipt a fully negotiable instrument.

(d) There is a proposal for setting up a Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority for regulating the business of warehouses and for implementing the provisions of the proposed legislation.

Utilisation of CWC godowns

1982. SHRI R.K. ANAND: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owned capacity of CWC godowns utilization has been declining and the capacity utilization of hire godowns is on the increase;

(b) if so, the details of the under utilization of owned capacity and undertaking hiring of godowns and the infructuous expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure break even point for capacity utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, the owned capacity utilization has not been declining but is on the increase and so is the capacity utilization of hired godowns.

(c) The capacity utilization of CWC is on an increase and is more than the break-even point. However, with a view to increase the utilization of storage space belonging to CWC, following steps have been taken by the Government:

(i) CWC/FCI has been asked to de-hire private godowns (Covered and CAP) where utilization is less than 25%.

(ii) FCI has also been advised to give priority to hire CWC's godowns for storage of foodgrains.

Requirement of edible oils

†1983. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the annual requirement of edible oils in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to get the work of such an assessment done;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor, alongwith the steps taken by Government to maintain the balance between the demand and the supply of edible oils so that edible oils can be available to common man at the reasonable price and the farmers can get the appropriate price of their mustard and oil seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) According to the projections for oilseeds/ edible oils made for the Tenth Five Year Plan, the annual requirement/ demand of edible oils in the country in terms of consumption of edible oils based on behaviouristic approach amounted to 11.85 million tonnes in 2005-06 compared to 11.30 million tonnes in 2004-05.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Complaints against Bata Shoe Company

1984. SHRI R.K. ANAND:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bata Shoe Company is marketing sub-standard shoes and are not attending to consumer complaints; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the interest of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) M/s Bata India Ltd., Bata Nagar is holding 5 BIS licences for different types of shoes. The performance of the licensee for the last three years has been found to be in order in all the licences held by them except for

one in which the marking has not yet been initiated. BIS has neither received any complaint from any quarter against the BIS certified product nor any complaint is pending with the BIS.

(b) question does not arise.

Substandard Gold Articles

1985. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people in our country are purchasing around 15 percent of substandard gold articles and losing their hard earned money annually, according to the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against such unethical business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) During the year 2001-2002, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) had conducted surveys in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Kolkata, associating consumer activists to find out the actual purity of gold jewellery available in the market as against the claims made by jewellers. About 11% of the samples tested were found conforming to the purity claimed. The survey revealed the average shortage of purity of 11%. India consumes around 880 tonnes of gold every year, of which 80% goes into jewellery manufacturing. Based on average 11% shortage in purity, as revealed in the survey, loss to consumers could be estimated at around Rs. 6000 crores annually.

(b) and (c) In order to protect the interests of the common consumers in the purchase of gold jewellery, BIS have launched the Hallmarking Scheme for Gold Jewellery.

Hill Transport Subsidy Scheme to Arunachal Pradesh

1986. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India was reimbursing transport cost under the Hill Transport Subsidy (HTS) Scheme to Arunachal Pradesh for taking foodgrains from the FCI depots to 13 designated distribution centres to areas which had no road links and only porters were used;

(b) if so, whether the audit reports put this figure to Rs. 193 crores in just two years;

(c) the steps taken to identify the culprits and starting the recovery proceedings; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such a fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Under the HTS Scheme the predominantly hilly States are reimbursed the transport costs incurred by them on actual basis for lifting of foodgrains from base depots of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) to designated Principal Distribution Centres (PDCs) located in the State.

(b) A special Audit by a team from FCI, of the reimbursements made to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh under the HTS Scheme, has reported that during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04 an amount of Rs. 193.52 crores was released by the FCI to the State Government in excess of the permissible payments under the Scheme.

(c) The matter regarding irregularities in HTS payments in Arunachal Pradesh is presently being investigated by the CBI. The excess release of Rs. 193 crores has been adjuted against the subsequent HTS bills of the State by the FCI.

(d) Necessary safeguards have been put in place to ensure that such irregularities do not occur in future.

SMP for sugarcane

1987. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to fix Statutory Minimum Price for sugarcane for the remaining 18 sugar factories out of 34 sugar factories;

(b) if so, whether Government would assure of fixing it immediately, as any delay would lead to heavy financial burden to the sugar factories in terms of paying additional heavy interest to the sugarcane cultivators; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Storage capacity in Punjab

1988. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the existing storage capacity of foodgrains in Punjab, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): The district-wise storage capacity (owned plus hired) of foodgrains available with Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporation (SWC) in the State of Punjab as on 01.02.2006 is given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise Storage capacity (Owned+Hired) of FCI, CWC and SWC Utilized for the purpose of Storage of Foodgrains & other Agricultural produce in the State of Punjab as on 01.02.2006

(Figure in '000' tonnes)

Sl.No.	District	FCI	CWC	SWC	Total
1.	Amritsar	284.59	75.00	241.95	601.54
2.	Bhatinda	98.61	65.47	346.59	510.67
3.	Mansa	33.83	—	365.65	399.48
4.	Faridkot	264.82	—	255.59	520.41
5.	Moga	212.02	124.47	303.86	640.35
6.	Mukatsar	59.50	14.43	310.18	384.11
7.	Ferozepur	178.43	71.94	729.65	980.02
8.	Gurdaspur	161.36	57.95	161.77	381.08
9.	Pathankot	33.57	—	—	33.57
10.	Hoshiarpur	236.15	20.38	57.40	313.93
11.	Jalandhar	263.61	14.90	263.65	542.16
12.	Ludhiana	565.68	21.39	593.90	1180.97
13.	Patiala	178.35	132.00	490.67	801.02
14.	Nabha	208.79	—	—	208.79
15.	Sangrur	380.48	—	1306.84	1687.32
16.	Kapurthala	84.43	—	244.65	329.08
17.	Ropar	—	55.50	42.75	98.25
18.	Fatehgarh Sahib	—	31.70	140.40	172.10
19.	Nawan Shahar	—	—	66.90	66.90
	Total	3244.22	685.13	5922.40	9851.75

Fund for consumer awareness

†1989. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have created a fund of Rs. 100 crores for consumer awareness in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during 2005-06 three advertising agencies were selected and entrusted with the responsibility of consumer awareness;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard and the names of those companies; and

(d) the amount allocated to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI TASLIMUDDIN): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 70.00 crores during the year 2005-06 for creating consumer awareness in the country. An eleborate system of short listing and selection of agencies through an Inter Ministerial committee was followed to ensure maximum transparency and objectivity. The following agencies have been empanelled for making creatives (i) M/s. Mudra Communications P Ltd., New Delhi-110020. (ii) M/s. Rediffusion Dentsu Young & Rubicam, Gurgaon. (iii) M/s. Everest Brand Solutions P Ltd., New Delhi.

(d) No amount was allocated to agencies as all the media releases (electronic & Print) are through DAVP (Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting) on DAVP rates.

Procurement target

†1990. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for the procurement of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

wheat in different States of the country to achieve the target of procurement;

(b) if so, the quantum of wheat to be procured from each of wheat growing State; and

(c) by when this procurement will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The estimates of procurement given by Food Secretaries of wheat growing States alongwith the date of its commencement is as under:—

State	Estimated Procurement (in lakh tonnes)	Date of commencement of Procurement
Punjab	85	1.4.2006
Haryana	42	1.4.2006
Uttar Pradesh	25	1.4.2006
Madhya Pradesh	5	21.3.2006
Uttaranchal	1	1.4.2006
Rajasthan	2	20.3.2006
Bihar	2	15.4.2006
Others*	0.07	
Total	162.07	

*includes Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Extinction of vultures due to bacteria

†1991. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of birds in all major cities has considerably declined as these cities are turning into concrete jungles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that population of vultures in the country is declining sharply due to a bacteria called 'Hamolytic-e-Koli' and these vultures are on the verge of extinction;

(d) if so, whether Government would contemplate any effective steps to save vultures from extinction; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No Sir. No such reports have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir. The decline in vultures has been attributed mainly to the veterinary drug diclofenac present in the carcasses of cattle on which the vultures feed. Out of the vultures found in India, the decline in population of three species namely Slender Billed, White Backed and Long Billed is a cause of global concern.

(d) and (e) The issue of decline in population of vultures in the country was discussed in the meeting of the National Board for Wildlife in 2005 wherein it was recommended that the veterinary drug diclofenac should be banned. Accordingly the Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken up the matter with the concerned Ministries and organizations to place a ban on diclofenac. Vulture conservation and breeding centres have been established at Pinjore, Haryana and Buxa, West Bengal in 2001 and 2005 respectively. Education and awareness campaigns about the important role of vultures in our ecosystem have been strengthened.

Death of birds

1992. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR:
SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 300 birds belonging to the Okhla Bird Sanctuary were found floating dead in the River Yamuna recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the dead birds are Shoveller ducks which migrate from Russia and Northern China;

(c) whether Government have done any investigations in this regard;

(d) if so, the action proposed; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such incidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by Government of Uttar Pradesh, fifty three birds were found dead in February, 2006 in Okhla Bird Sanctuary.

(b) The details of species found dead, including migratory birds, are placed at Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Samples of dead birds sent to the High Security Animal Disease Laboratory, Bhopal have tested negative for avian influenza. Three persons were caught fishing in the area using poisonous baits and have been arrested under the relevant provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The death of the birds is attributed to these poisonous baits, since dead fishes were also found along with the dead birds.

(e) Vigil has been stepped up in the area and all visitors are being checked to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Statement

The details of species found dead

No.	Name of Species	Numbers found dead
1	Shoveller	43
2	Gulls	02
3	Cormorant	02
4	Little Egret	01
5	Common Teal	05
	TOTAL :	53

Air and water pollution

1993. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of several measures taken by Government to minimise pollution, many cities in India are reported to have high level of air and water pollution;

(b) if so, what are the complete details in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to warn the States/UTs for rapid increase in pollution level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and institutions is monitoring ambient air quality at 287 locations covering 92 cities and water quality at 1000 stations covering rivers, lakes and ground water. The monitored data in respect of the air quality indicates that Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen are within the national ambient air quality standards. However, the values of Respirable Particulate Matter (RSPM) are higher than the national standards at a number of locations.

The water quality monitoring results indicate that disposal of sewage from cities and towns located on the banks of rivers and discharge of industrial waste water into rivers are responsible for impairment of water quality in certain stretches.

(c) The steps taken for prevention and control of air and water pollution include:

Notification of general and source specific environmental standards;

Encouragement of cleaner fuels and improved technologies in various industrial activities;

Preparation of Environmental Management Plant for restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted areas;

Interaction with SPCBs/PCCs for assessing the steps taken to control pollution;

Implementation of the Charter on Corporate Responsibility for Environmental Protection for seventeen categories of polluting industries;

Regular monitoring for environmental compliance; and

Issuance of direction and legal notices to defaulting units.

Amendment of Forest Conservation Act

†1994. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh where large chunk of land is covered by cold desert, cases of allotment of cultivated land (Nautaud) to many eligible and poor people are pending due to enforcement of provisions of Forest Conservation Act forcing them to live in worse conditions;

(b) if so, whether Government would propose to amend the provisions of Forest Conservation Act for the purpose of allowing special concession to the tribal areas, so that, the poor can make their livelihood;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) 17 proposals involving diversion of 31.1496 hectares of forest land in favour of Himachal Pradesh Revenue Department for further allotment as Nautor to landless/ marginal farmers were received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The State Government was requested to provide person-wise details of land proposed to be allotted along with copy of orders which permitted allotment of land as Nautor, and a copy of Himachal Pradesh Nautor Rules, 1968. The State Government was also requested to intimate the period during which such lands were allotted or came to be occupied by the beneficiaries. The aforesaid information has not yet been received from the State Government. Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has banned de-reservation of forest land vide order dated 13.11.2000 in I.A. No. 2 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 337/1995.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The Central Government has issued detailed guidelines under FC Act, on 18th September 1990, for settlement of rights of forest dwellers including tribal which include, regularization of pre-1980 eligible encroachments, conversion of forest villages into revenue villages, and settlement of disputed claims of tribals like pattas, leases and grants etc. Since the provisions already exist in Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the guidelines, for settlement of rights of forest dwellers, there is no need to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Task force for waste lands

†1995. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any task force for producing greeneries in existing ravines of the country;

(b) if so, the details of action plan for providing water and conservation of land there;

(c) whether his Ministry has consulted with the Ministry of Home Affairs to carry out this work; and

(d) the details of existing revine lands in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Level Task Force for Rehabilitation of Ravinous Lands has been constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests. The Task Force consists of seven members and the term of the Task Force is two years. The Task Force will be engaged in planning, monitoring and evaluation of rehabilitation work in ravinous areas and also recommend the project proposals to the National Afforestation and Eco-development Board (NAEB).

(c) and (d) Since the issue is related to land degradation, Ministry of Rural Development was consulted. The details of existing revinous lands in the country, State-wise is given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise Details of existing ravine lands in the country

Sl. No.	State	Ravine Lands (in lakh Hectares)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	12.30
2.	Madhya Pradesh	6.83
3.	Rajasthan	4.52
4.	Gujarat	4.00
5.	Bihar	6.00
6.	Maharashtra	0.20
7.	Orissa	1.13
8.	Punjab & Haryana	1.20
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.60
10.	West Bengal	1.04
11.	Himalyas Foothills	1.93
	TOTAL :	39.75

Death of people due to air pollution

†1996. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that more than fifty thousand persons lose their lives due to air pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No conclusive data is available to establish co-relationship between the mortality and air pollution. The Government has adopted strategies for control of air pollution which include comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel including CNG, tightening of vehicular and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industrial emission norms, mandatory environment clearance for specified industries, promotion of cleaner technologies, setting up of net-work of air quality monitoring stations, assessment of pollution load & source apportionment studies, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas.

Deal with United States

1997. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have signed a wildlife deal with the US Government; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is due to the fact that Government are under fire on so called erosion of population of tigers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No deal as such has been signed on wildlife with the US Government. However, India has conveyed its consent to join the global Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) through which it will collaborate in the fight against illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts. In addition, the India-US Joint Statement issued on March 2, 2006 also welcomed the opportunity to strengthen long pending work on the conservation of wildlife through cooperation on park management and ecotourism.

(b) No, Madam. These partnerships are envisaged to be taken up for more effective tackling of wildlife issues on a multilateral basis through improved sharing of information and networking.

Sources of pollution in Ganga

†1998. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected the sources polluting the water of river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details regarding the said sources;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the percentage of Ganges waters being polluted by each and every source respectively; and

(d) the amount estimated to be incurred on treatment of this polluted water and making it pure before its amalgamation into the Ganga water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The sources of pollution of river Ganga can be classified broadly into two categories namely, point and non-point sources. The point sources are organized source of pollution of domestic and industrial origin. The non-point sources are non measurable sources of pollution such as run-off from agricultural fields, solid waste dumps and areas used for open defecation, dumping of unburnt/half burnt dead bodies and animal carcasses, dhobi ghats, cattle wallowing etc. It has been reported that the point sources are main source of pollution of the river Ganga. The municipal and industrial wastewater are reported to contribute 75% and 25% of the total pollution load respectively caused due to these sources.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 682.89 crore has already been incurred by the Government for undertaking various pollution abatement works in river Ganga since 1985 till December, 2005. An amount of Rs. 421.99 crore is additionally required to take up all other approved pollution abatement works of the river. Further, an amount of Rs. 1334 crore approximately has been estimated as the requirement to tackle the balance pollution load of the river for improving the river water quality to the standard set for bathing class.

Protection of endangered species of animals and birds

1999. SHRI E.M SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh initiatives are being taken by Government to protect the endangered species of animals and birds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Initiatives

taken by the Government to protect the endangered species of animals and birds in the country are as under:—

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, thereby giving them the highest degree of protection.

(iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent.

(iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehended and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(v) Financial and technical assistance are provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Central Zoo Authority and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the states for providing effective protection of wild animals.

(vi) Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife.

(vii) Action has been taken for implementing the urgent recommendations of the Tiger Task Force.

(viii) The conservation breeding programme of rare and endangered wildlife species is being undertaken by the Central Zoo Authority in collaboration with various zoos in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Norms for care of animals in zoological parks

†2000. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zoological parks in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that Government do not have any norms in respect of food and healthcare of animals in major zoological parks;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to conduct any scientific study in respect of food and healthcare of animals;

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(f) the measures taken by Government to improve the norms relating to food and healthcare of the animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 159 recognised zoological parks in the country.

(b) No, Sir. The Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992, prescribes the minimum required standards and norms for food and healthcare of wild animals. All recognised zoos are required to strictly comply with the condition.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority has awarded scientific study to be conducted in respect of food and healthcare of zoo animals to the National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bangalore and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly respectively.

(f) The Central Zoo Authority is providing financial assistance to the six veterinary colleges/universities at Bareilly, Jammu, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Chennai and Anand for providing better technical help to the Indian Zoos for upkeep and healthcare of the wild animals in captivity.

Funds for fencing the forests

2001. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any funds have been allocated to various States including Punjab during the last two years and current year to fence the forests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Funds for fencing component have been provided as part of the overall cost of the projects under different schemes of the Ministry. The State-wise details of funds provided during last two years and current year for the purpose are given in the Statements I, II, III and IV.

Statement-I

Name of Scheme: Project Elephant

Funds provided for fencing (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.15	8.45	12.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.50	8.00	0.00
3	Assam	4.00	6.00	16.00
4	Chhattisgarh	15.50	0.00	0.00
5	Jharkhand	40.00	60.00	20.00
6	Karnataka	35.00	25.50	23.80
7	Kerala	14.40	4.20	9.00
8	Meghalaya	2.50	3.00	0.00
9	Nagaland	5.40	2.25	4.05
10	Orissa	9.00	9.00	0.00
11	Tripura	15.00	15.00	0.00
12	Tamil Nadu	0.00	24.00	0.00
13	Uttaranchal	19.50	19.50	0.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	5.20	0.00
15	West Bengal	7.00	5.60	28.75
	TOTAL:	184.95	195.70	113.60

Statement-II

Name of Scheme : Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

Funds provided for fencing (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06 (upto February 2006)
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	1.00	5.00
2	Assam	-	2.00	-
3	Gujarat	19.00	1.45	31.42
4	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	1.00	1.50
5	Haryana	1.00	10.00	-
6	Jammu and Kashmir	9.40	6.70	13.688
7	Jharkhand	-	5.58	-
8	Karnataka	28.30	1.00	9.00
9	Kerala	-	-	4.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	26.25	-	9.00
11	Maharashtra	-	-	3.00
12	Mizoram	6.20	-	-
13	Manipur	-	-	9.53
14	Meghalaya	-	-	3.20
15	Nagaland	-	3.00	-
16	Orissa	-	5.50	7.00
17	Punjab	6.00	-	-
18	Tripura	3.50	-	-
19	Tamil Nadu	3.00	-	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	6.00	-	-
21	West Bengal	5.25	3.00	8.00
22	Chandigarh	9.00	-	-
	TOTAL:	125.30	40.23	104.338

Statement-III

Name of Scheme: *Project Tiger*

Total amount released including fencing component

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2005-06
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.89	15.00	61.0426
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.75	35.00	172.418
3.	Assam	75.00	—	86.4896
4.	Bihar	50.00	85.00	6.4918
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.25	27.75	24.3343
6.	Jharkhand	35.9915	72.5005	362.0546
7.	Karnataka	269.32	486.292	110.9608
8.	Kerala	120.68	105.75	184.1784
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1103.414	582.43	661.6376
10.	Maharashtra	228.45	323.013	285.44
11.	Mizoram	67.56	119.69	63.156
12.	Orissa	151.91	116.4395	107.0024
13.	Rajasthan	158.330	75.00	168.9858
14.	Tamil Nadu	35.00	80.00	138.9528
15.	Tripura	—	—	0.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	200.91	200.12	158.9212
17.	Uttaranchal	173.585	175.215	182.8782
18.	West Bengal	225.17	325.49	215.0236
	TOTAL:	3067.2105	2824.69	2948.468

Statement-IV

Name of Scheme: *National Afforestation Programme*

Total amount released including fencing component

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Amount Released from 2003-04 to 2005-06 (upto 6th February 2006) under the scheme
1	Andhra Pradesh	3064.00
2	Chhattisgarh	4256.00
3	Gujarat	2242.00
4	Haryana	1744.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	2284.00
6	Jammu and Kashmir	1476.00
7	Karnataka	5761.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	3907.00
9	Maharashtra	3575.00
10	Orissa	2521.00
11	Punjab	510.00
12	Rajasthan	1519.00
13	Tamil Nadu	4702.00
14	Uttar Pradesh	5501.00
15	Uttaranchal	2380.00
16	Goa	064.00
17	Jharkhand	2459.00
18	Bihar	644.00
19	Kerala	923.00
20	West Bengal	1705.00
	TOTAL (Other States)	51237.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	753.00
22	Assam	1907.00
23	Manipur	1681.00
24	Nagaland	1980.00
25	Sikkim	1423.00
26	Tripura	1287.00
27	Mizoram	3711.00
28	Meghalaya	763.00
	TOTAL (NE States)	13505.00
	G. TOTAL:	64742.00

Closures of sanctuaries in Eastern Ghats

2002. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested to State Governments to close some sanctuaries in the Eastern Ghats;

(b) the names of such sanctuaries which have been recommended for closure by Government due to river irrigation projects, etc;

(c) what steps Government would take to move such wildlife from such affected game sanctuaries in the Eastern Ghats; and

(d) the reasons for not protecting wildlife by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) No Sir, no such suggestion has been made by this Ministry to the State Governments.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Rehabilitation package for displaced families in Karnataka

2003. SHRI K. B. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a package of rehabilitation of 201 families affected due to the formation of Kudremukh National Park in Karnataka has been sent by the Karnataka Government for the Central assistance;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received by Government and the amount of the Central assistance sought; and

(c) the present status of the above rehabilitation package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) and (d) The proposal for rehabilitation of families staying in Kudremukh National Park has been received by this Ministry in December 2005. The rehabilitation project under Phase I for resettlement of 201 families is for a total cost of Rs. 23.19 crores, out of which, assistance for Rs. 18.35 crores has been sought from Government of India for acquisition of the land.

(c) There was a dedicated scheme **"Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development"** in the IXth Plan for providing financial assistance for

relocation of villages from inside National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries. This was merged with the Centrally Sponsored Scheme **"Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries"** in the Xth Plan, however with no corresponding budget enhancement. Hence, it was not possible to allocate the funds to the State from the existing central scheme. The State Government was, therefore, advised to send the proposal to the Planning Commission for possible budgetary allocation in the State Plan.

Poaching of wildlifes

2004. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of tigers, tigresses, cubs, leopards etc. have died/killed in the country during the last one year particularly at Gir Sanctuary;

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise, sanctuary-wise and the reasons for their deaths;

(c) the steps being taken for their protection and safety; and

(d) the present number of tigers, leopards, black panthers in the country today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) No reports of large scale deaths of such wild animals during last one year have been received from States. The details of deaths pertaining to wild animals in the Gir, as reported by the State of Gujarat, during last one year (1.4.2005 to 28.2.2006) are as below:

(i)	Leopards	46
(ii)	Lions	32

(b) State wise details regarding mortality of wild animals collated on the basis of reports received from States during last one year (1.1.2005 to 31.12.2005) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The steps taken by the Government of India to protect tigers and other wildlife are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The population of tigers and leopards (including black panthers if any) based on last estimation carried out by States are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details on mortality of Lion, Leopard and Tiger during 1.01.2005 to 1.12.2005 as Reported by States

Sl.No.	Name of State	Tiger	Leopard	Lion
1	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—
2	Maharashtra	4	—	—
3	Madhya Pradesh	5	7	—
4	Rajasthan	1	—	—
5	Uttaranchal	3	9	—
6	Assam	5	6	—
7	Kerala	1	1	—
8	Gujarat	—	46	32
9	Tamil Nadu	—	1	—
10	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government for protection and conservation of tigers and other wildlife

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) Several rare and endangered species of wild animals have been included in the Schedules of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 thereby giving it highest degree of protection.

(iii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended and made more stringent. The punishment in cases of offences has been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that has been used for committing any wild life offence.

(iv) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehended and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(v) Government of India has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wildlife preservation in major export and trade centres of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.

(vi) Financial and technical held is provided to the States udner various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.* Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

(vii) A National Wildlife Action Plan 2002—16 was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life under the chairmanship of Prime Minister in January 2002. The plan outlines the strategy for conservation and protection of wildlife in the country.

(viii) Government of India is a signatory to many international conventions concerning biodiversity conservation and control of illegal trade in wild flora and fauna.

(ix) Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife.

(x) A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

(xi) Action has been taken for implanting the urgent recommendation of Tiger Task Force and creation of National Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.

Statement-III

Population of Tigers & Leopards as reported by States during last estimation (2001-2002.)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Tiger	Leopard
1	Andhra Pradesh	192	505
2	Arunachal Pradesh	61**	NR
3	Assam	354	248

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Tiger	Leopard
4	Bihar/Jharkhand	110	164
5	Goa/Daman & Diu	5	41
6	Gujarat	0	999
7	Haryana	—	NR
8	Himachal Pradesh	—	NR
9	Jammu & Kashmir	—	7
10	Karnataka	401	NR
11	Kerala	71	NR
12	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	937	2206
13	Maharashtra	238	513
14	Manipur	—	NR
15	Meghalaya	47	NR
16	Mizoram	28	NR
17	Nagaland	23^	42
18	Orissa	173	457
19	Rajasthan	58	481
20	Sikkim	NR	NR
21	Tamil Nadu	60	41
22	Tripura	NR	NR
23	UP/Uttaranchal	535	2168
24	West Bengal	349	331
25	Dadar Nagar Haveli	—	NR
26	Andaman & Nicobar	—	NR
	TOTAL:	3642	8203

NR = Not reported.
** = Only for Namdapha Tiger Reserve
^ = Entire State not covered.

Protest by forest dwellers

2005. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the thousands of tribals and other forest dwellers who gathered in Hoshangabad district in Madhya Pradesh, to protest against their threatened displacement from the Satpura National Park, Bori Wildlife Sanctuary and Panchmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary;

(b) if so, whether Government have caused a probe into their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to protect their legitimate forest rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State has informed that a rally was organized on 5th February, 2006 at Pipariya in the Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh, in which people from Satpura National Park, Bori, Panchmarhi Sanctuaries and outside participated. This was reportedly against relocation, collection of minor forest produce from protected areas and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) This Ministry has not received any report from the State regarding a probe in the matter.

(c) Provisions exist in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for safeguarding the rights of people residing in protected areas till final settlement of such areas under the said Act.

Role of soft drink bottling plants in groundwater pollution

2006. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board has surveyed diverse soft drink bottling plants for their role in groundwater pollution or other types of pollution;

(b) if so, what were the findings of CPCB in 2005-06; and

(c) what steps does the CPCB take to prevent groundwater pollution through chemical seepages, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has surveyed 16 soft drink plants in the country for characterization of sludge generated from the Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) of these units. The analysis of the sludge has revealed that in 8 plants, the Cadmium concentration was more than 50 mg/kg of sludge and in the rest it was ranging from 5 to 50 mg/kg. It was also observed that there was variation in the concentration of other heavy metals.

(b) The State Pollution Control Boards have been asked to monitor the sludge generated from effluent treatment plants to check the concentration of various parameters exceeding the limits notified under Schedule-2 of the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 as amended, prior to the disposal of sludge.

Violation of Forest Act by MCL open cast mining

2007. SHRI SURENDRA LATH:
SHRI SURESH BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large scale violation of Forest Act by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited open cast mining in the IB Valley areas of Orissa; and

(b) how many cases are being initiated against the MCL for the violation of Forest Act and creation of environmental hazards in the mining areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) had taken up mining and ancillary activities on forest land without obtaining approval of Government of India under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in respect of Samaleswari, Lilari and Belapahar open cast mines. For these violations, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had imposed penal Compensatory Afforestation (CA), to be raised on degraded forest land, twice in extent to the forest land used in violation of FC Act. In case of Lilari mines, penal CA has been imposed to cover four times the forest land used in violation of FC

Act. As per information received from the State Government, 6 offence cases under Orissa Forest Act, 1972, have been registered against the earning officials of MCL. In compliance to the directions of the Government of India, the MCL authorities have initiated action against the defaulting officials for violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Construction of Vasant Kunj Shopping Mall

2008. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 347 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 2005 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has given permission for construction of Vasant Kunj Shopping Mall in Delhi even though the auction purchasers have not obtained necessary clearances from statutory authorities; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating any action against Delhi Development Authority and to stop the construction of Mall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The shopping mall project of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) at Vasant Kunj had been cleared by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the plots were auctioned accordingly by the DDA. The DDA accorded sanction to the building plans subject to the condition that the auction purchaser would obtain necessary environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests/Delhi Pollution Control Committee. So far the Ministry of Environment and Forests has not accorded environmental clearance to the project.

Industries posing danger to environment

2009. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi crore industries continue to pose a danger to health and environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government not taking serious action despite warning by the researchers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to protect the health of children from ill-effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Large industries are required to provide necessary pollution control measures so as to comply with the prescribed environmental standards to avoid any significant adverse impacts on environment and human health. The specified industries are also required to seek environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act and consent from the respective State Pollution Control Board. These industries are periodically monitored and action is taken against the defaulting units by the regulatory agencies. The industries are also required to comply with the provisions of the Factories Act for protection of health of workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to protect the environment and human health include the following:

- Comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution.
- Supply of improved lead free and low sulphur auto-fuel including CNG.
- Tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms.
- Mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries.
- Management of industrial hazardous wastes.
- Promotion of cleaner technologies.
- Setting up of net-work of air and water quality monitoring stations.
- Assessment of pollution load & source apportionment studies.
- Preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas.

Wildlife conservation and co-operation between India and US

2010. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move for wild-life conservation and co-operation between India and the USA, before the US President's visit; and

(b) if so, what agreement or understanding has been reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. India has conveyed its consent to join the global Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) through which it will collaborate in the fight against illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife parts. In addition, the India-US Joint Statement issued on March 2, 2006 also welcomed the opportunity to strengthen long pending work on the conservation of wildlife through cooperation on park management and ecotourism.

Death of seagulls in Lakhota Lake

2011. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:
SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 500 seagulls died recently in Jamnagar's Lokhota lake in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lake has now turned into a graveyard for migratory birds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the Government of Gujarat, death of seagulls had occurred in the Lakhota lake as a result of food poisoning.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Awareness compaigns have been launched with success, to make the people stop feeding the birds with human food. Efforts have also been stepped up to clean the environment of the lake in coordination with the district agencies.

Irrigation projects in Game Sanctuaries

2012. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to allow different State Governments to build irrigation projects and flood the existing game sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the name of sanctuaries whether Government have allowed forest and environmental approval which will involve massive flooding of game sanctuaries;

(c) what are the reasons for this benign attitude on the part of Government; and

(d) whether Government have suggested amendments to the existing Wildlife Protection Act to allow flooding of game sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no general approval allowing the State Governments to construct irrigation projects in Protected Areas. The project proposals submitted by the State Governments involving Protected Areas are placed before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife for consideration and recommendations before seeking permission from Hon'ble Supreme Court and clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act. Since April, 2005, no Forest Clearance to any irrigation project involving Sanctuary areas has been given. Environmental Clearance has been given only in one case *viz.* Indira Sagar Irrigation Project (Polavaram) in Andhra Pradesh which includes part of Wildlife Sanctuary. During the same period the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife has recommended four irrigation proposals in (i) Radhanagari Sanctuary, Maharashtra (ii) Maldhok Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra (iii) Mayureshwar Sanctuary, Maharashtra and (iv) Dalma Sanctuary, Jharkhand.

(c) There is no question of benign attitude of the Government. All the proposals involving diversion of forest land from Protected Areas are recommended or rejected on merit after strict scrutiny by the Ministry and the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife.

(d) No, Sir.

Ozone depletion

2013. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that holes of the ozone layer in the atmosphere are growing larger and larger;

(b) how far such holes have increased in temperature (hot) of the earth during the last 5 years;

(c) how far this hot temperature had its adverse effect on earth most particularly on Indian soil; and

(d) the steps expected to be taken by Government to protect the Indian coast in case polar snow (North and South Poles) are melted and increase the sea level of the seas and oceans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the annual spring phenomenon of Stratospheric Ozone depletion over the poles and particularly over Antarctica during the period September-November—referred to as the Ozone hole, has steadily intensified in terms of quantum of depletion during the entire decade of 1990s. Thereafter, in the recent years of the present century the progressive deterioration has been arrested. IMD observations at Maitri in Eastern Antarctica during the period 1999-2005 also conform to this trend.

(b) and (c) The Ozone hole is not known to affect the earth's surface temperature.

(d) The Government is aware of the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2001) regarding implications of global projections of increase in the sea level rise. The steps taken to protect the Indian Coast include assessment of vulnerability and adoptation of Indian coast.

Death of Golden Langur in Assam

2014. SHRI URKHAO GWRA BRAHMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards the tragic development of serial death of endangered species 'Golden Langur' due to attack of unknown disease in the Assam's forest particularly at Ultapani under Haltugaon forest division;

(b) if so, what are the steps to check the further spread of said disease;

(c) whether Government have carried any examination to know the disease and adopted any measures to save the endangered species; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. There are reports of deaths of 'Golden Langur' in Assam.

(b) As reported by Government of Assam, the decomposed carcasses were treated with lime and salt and buried immediately as a precautionary measure for preventing spread of the disease, if any.

(c) and (d) Samples of the carcasses of Golden Langur have been sent to the National Biological Institute, Pune; Forensic Laboratory, Guwahati and the Histopathological Laboratory of the College of Veterinary Science, Guwahati for analysis. A Team of experts from College of Veterinary Science, Guwahati had also visited the area and the Golden Langur troops are being monitored regularly to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Forest land in North-Eastern States

2015. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of forest land in each of the North-Eastern States;

(b) the amount of income derived from this forest land in each State of the North-East; and

(c) the steps Government are going to take for giving the tribal people right to the forest land and forest produces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the State of Forest Report 2003 the percentage of forest land in each of the North-Eastern States is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) the income derived from the forest lands in each of the North-Eastern States is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Government has issued guidelines on 18.09.1990 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for grant of traditional rights of forest dwellers, including tribals, over forest land. Such traditional rights over forest land include settlement of disputed claims over forest land, regularisation of eligible encroachment of forest land, conversion of forest villages into revenue villages and regularisation of eligible pattas/grants/ leases over forest land. However, this process has come to a halt due to a ban imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on dereservation of forest land as well as regularisation of encroachments of forest land vide its order dated 13.11.2000 and 23.11.2001 respectively.

Statement-I

Percentage of Forest land of the North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Percentage of Recorded forest area	Percentage of forest cover
1	Arunachal Pradesh	61.55	81.22
2	Assam	34.45	35.48
3	Manipur	78.01	77.12
4	Meghalaya	42.34	75.08
5	Mizoram	79.30	87.42
6	Nagaland	52.05	82.09
7	Sikkim	82.31	45.97
8	Tripura	60.01	77.18

Statement-II

Total Revenue earned by the states of the North-East in the year 2003-04

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount
1	Arunachal Pradesh	9.63
2	Assam	19.17
3	Manipur	0.95
4	Meghalaya	10.75
5	Mizoram	3.16
6	Nagaland	4.01
7	Sikkim	7.23
8	Tripura	4.16

Ozone depletion

2016. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing various international agreements on schemes to reduce ozone depletion;

(b) the details of such plans in implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that funding is provided internationally for such plans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India is a Party to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and has prepared the Country Programme to phase out the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) as per the reduction schedule provided in the Montreal Protocol.

(c) & (d) The Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol had approved a total of 357 projects involving funding of about Rs. 500 crores

for phasing out 12405 Ozone Depleting Potential tons in consumption sector and 33683 Ozone Depleting Potential tons in production scetor.

Loss of green cover in Delhi

2017. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of ENIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Ridge in Delhi is losing its green cover with heavy traffic flow and illegal constructions as per study;

(b) if so, the salient features of the inspection records available with the Ridge Management Board (RMB) in this regard; and

(c) what is the action plan of Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A recent study conducted by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun has indicated degradation of forest cover in several parts of the Ridge due to various activities such as construction of buildings and roads and dumping of debris etc. However, Ridge Management Board (RMB) has taken cognizance of some activities which do not blend with the surroundings. Ridge Management Board has issued direction to concerned land owning agencies for discontinuing such activities.

(b) Inspection records of Ridge Management Board (RMB) indicate that land owning agencies like Central Public Works Department, Delhi Development Authority etc. have constructed structures and pathways. Evidence of debris dumpting in the Ridge area has also been noticed.

(c) To check degradation of forest cover of the Ridge, the RMB has directed all the land owning agencies to take following measures:

(a) No constructions in the Ridge area.

(b) Abandoning of all roads except the lanes essential for protection and maintenance of the Ridge.

(c) Ridge not to be used as thoroughfare.

(d) Planting of only native species in the Ridge area.

(e) Repairs and strengthening of fencing of Ridge area.

(f) No dumpting of garbage and debris.

(g) Eviction of encroachments.

(h) Demarcation of Southern Ridge.

Litchi based processing industries in Bihar

†2018. SHRIMATI KUM KUM RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to promote litchi based processing industry in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not set up food processing industries on its own. The Ministry is, however, implementing Plan schemes to provide financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for technology upgradation, establishment and modernization of the food processing units. The assistance is provided to private industries, public sector undertakings, non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, etc. for technically feasible and financially viable projects. Litchi based processing industries also qualify for such assistance. The rate of assistance for establishment/modernization of food processing units is 25% of the cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works, subject to maximum of Rs. 50 lakh in general areas and 33.33% of the project cost, subject to maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas. The Ministry also issue licenses under Fruit Product Order, 1955 for ensuring sanitary and hygienic conditions in manufacture of fruit and vegetable products.

Processing facilities in NER

†2019. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the States of North-Eastern Region quality oranges, pine-apples and ginger are produced;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these items are sold there cheaply because of lack of arrangements for processing thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to set up new food processing industries in North-Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) A variety of horticulture crops like oranges, pineapples, ginger etc. are grown in the North Eastern Region. Processing facilities in the North Eastern Region are generally inadequate. With a view to encourage creation of processing facilities, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its Plan Schemes provides financial assistance in the form of grant in aid for setting up/expansion/modernization of food processing industries @ 25% of the cost of the plant and machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 lakh for general areas and @ 33.33% upto Rs. 75 lakhs for difficult areas. Under the Mini Mission IV of Technology Mission for development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal, higher level of assistance is available upto 50% of the capital cost subject to Rs. 4 crores for the new units and upto Rs. 1 crore for modernization of the existing units. The Ministry does not set up Food Processing Industries of its own.

Wastage of food Items

†2020. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the food items get wasted due to lack of processing facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact the condition of the above industry is deteriorating day by day as a result of neglect by Government;

(c) if so, the plan of Government in this regard;

(d) if not, the status of the said industry in our country in comparison to other countries specially China; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of the efforts being made by Government to promote the said food processing industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e) According to the report of M/s Rabo India Finance Pvt. Ltd., wastage of the agricultural food items is estimated to be about Rs. 58000 crore occurring at various stages of handling after harvesting due to lack of adequate post-harvest infrastructure, lack of cold chain facilities, transportation, proper storage facilities etc. As per the National Accounts Statistics 2005 average annual GDP growth rate of FPI including tobacco in the country during 2000-01 to 2003-04 was 7.86%. The Government has formulated and implemented several Plan Schemes to provide financial assistance for establishment and modernization of the food processing units, creation of infrastructure, support for R&D, human resource development besides other promotional measures to encourage development of the food processing industries. In order to give boost to growth of FPI sector the Government in 2004-05 has allowed under Income Tax Act, a deduction of 100% of profit for five years and 25% of profits for the next five years in case of new agro processing industries set up to process, preserve and package fruits and vegetables. Excise duty of 16% on dairy machinery has been fully waived for promotion of dairy processing industries. In the Budget of 2005-06 customs duty on refrigerated vans was reduced from 20% to 10%. In the Budget 2006-07 the Government has announced to exempt excise duty on condensed milk, ice cream, preparations of meat, fish and poultry, pectins, pasta and yeast. Excise duty on ready-to-eat packaged foods and instant food mixes, like dosa and idli mixes reduced from 16 per cent to 8 percent. Excise duty on aerated drinks has been reduced from 24 per cent to 16 per cent.

Increase of HIV/AIDS cases

†2021. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of cases of HIV/AIDS is increasing in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the measures being taken to deal with this situation, to treat and prevent this disease; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government for Madhya Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of HIV infection has increased from 38.6 lakhs in 2000 to 51.3 lakhs in 2004. The year wise number of infection in the country and reported number of cases is as below:

Year	Number of Infections	No. of reported AIDS cases
2000	38.6 lakhs	8708
2001	39.7 lakhs	13649
2002	45.8 lakhs	19,077
2003	51.06 lakhs	21,587
2004	51.34 lakhs	27,432

(b) and (c) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive national AIDS Control Programme, currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme under following components:—

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication. Presently 968 NGOs are implementing 1033 Targeted Interventions across the country aiming to prevent HIV transmission among high risk groups comprising commercial sex workers, injecting drug users, men having sex with men, migrant labors, truckers and street children etc. The Targeted Intervention projects provide holistic package of services including behavior change communication, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, linkage for care and support

services, condom promotion and enabling environment for behavior change.

- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC). To prevent the spread of HIV infection amongst adolescents, National Action Plan has been developed for HIV Prevention Education to reach 100% secondary and senior secondary schools under Adolescent Education Programme. The programme aims to provide information on HIV transmission and prevention, development of life skills and reinforcing existing positive behavior among students, promote abstinence and delay sexual debut till marriage. 76000 secondary and senior secondary schools have already been covered across the country under this programme.

- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections, free Antiretroviral therapy in designated centres and prevention of occupational exposure.

- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnerships.

- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical Resource Groups, operational research and Programme management.

Regarding Madhya Pradesh State, besides above said activities, the Family Health awareness campaigns have been conducted since 1999 and during 2005 this campaign was conducted in 48 districts. A total of about 29 lakh condoms were distributed through STD clinics, dhabas and inter-state and toll tax barriers. The State has also implemented comprehensive IEC strategies to raise awareness level among masses. The school AIDS education programme is being conducted with the support of education department.

Hepatitis-B and AIDS

2022. SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hepatitis-B is as serious and deadly disease as AIDS, but still it is not getting attention and priority by Government as is given to AIDS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) According to Indian Council of Medical Research, hepatitis B infection is several times more infectious than AIDS.

Hepatitis B spreads through unsafe sex, unsafe blood transfusion, unsafe injection etc. and also from mother to child. Hepatitis B is preventable by ensuring precautionary measures. The Government has launched a pilot project of immunization of Hepatitis B free of cost for children below one year only. Hepatitis B vaccination has commenced and is continuing in 15 cities since 2002-03 and in 32 districts and Andaman and Nicobar Island since 2003-04.

While the general health care delivery system in the country is well equipped to handle various diseases, Hepatitis B is effectively tackled through preventive measures including vaccination. The following measures have been taken to prevent infection of Hepatitis B:—

- Central Government Hospitals personnel at high risk are being immunized against Hepatitis B. State Governments have also been advised to take similar steps.
- Guidelines have been issued for mandatory testing of blood in blood banks.
- Promotion of safe sex under National AIDS Control Programme is advocated.
- Health awareness campaigns regarding dangers of using non-sterile syringes and needless under National AIDS Control Programme are held.

- Guidelines have been issued to State Health Authorities for sue of separate sterile syringes and needles for each injection.

Vaccine for Hepatitis B is available in the country at affordable prices.

HIV infections in the country

2023. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey with regard to HIV infections in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the results thereof alongwith the name of the States with high prevalence, moderate prevalence and low prevalence, State-wise;

(c) the physical infrastructure providing services set up in various States under National AIDS Control Programme (NACO).

(d) the number of blood banks modernized by NACO in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh to ensure safe blood donation; and

(e) the number of AIDS patients in Andhra Pradesh as on 31st December, 2005, male, female, children and eunuch-wise, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) infections in the country is determined by annual sentinel surveillance. The estimated number of infections during the last two years is 51.06 lakhs for 2003 and 51.34 lakhs for 2004. The state-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below)

(c) and (d) Under the National AIDS Control Programme, the State-wise infrastructure including blood banks established is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) A total of 12,205 AIDS cases have been reported to NACO during last three years. Out of this 7,386 are males, 4,517 are females and 302 are children.

Statement-I

State wise HIV Estimate 2003 & 2004

Sl.No.	State/UT		HIV Estimate
	High Prevalence States	2003	2004
1.	AP	1041075	1394739
2.	Karnataka	568731	604135
3.	Maharashtra	1071992	1105083
4.	Manipur	26769	30653
5.	Nagaland	14618	20803
6.	Tamil Nadu	473488	360426
	Moderate Prevalence States		
7.	Goa	8452	15082
8.	Gujarat	157688	86212
9.	Pondicherry	1414	2728
	Low Prevalence States		
10.	Arunachal	2474	2093
11.	Assam	53333	27943
12.	Bihar	134313	114837
13.	Chhattisgarh	111755	40706
14.	Delhi	42124	99244
15.	Haryana	40536	43021
16.	HP	10377	5649
17.	J&K	25548	8621

Sl. No.	State/UT		HIV Estimate
18.	Jharkhand	51344	39506
19.	Kerala	72242	107618
20.	Madhya Pradesh	136230	109887
21.	Meghalaya	3446	3932
22.	Mizoram	15446	12065
23.	Orissa	80802	121910
24.	Punjab	62596	49806
25.	Rajasthan	180256	96806
26.	Sikkim	895	962
27.	Tripura	40215	5145
[illegible]	UP	307564	266608
[illegible]	Uttaranchal	16826	13881
[illegible]	WB	290841	279125
[illegible]	Andaman	1563	873
[illegible]	Chandigarh	5565	61666
[illegible]	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	483	603
[illegible]	Daman & Diu	355	625
[illegible]	Lakshadweep	159	126
	TOTAL (Adults)	5051515	5077077
[illegible]nfected Children across the States		55145	56787
	TOTAL	5106660	5133863

Statement-II

Status of Infrastructure established under National AIDS Control Programme as on December 2005

Component	Sentinel Survillence	VCTC	ART	PPTCT	STD	Blood Bank	Targeted Intervention	Community Care Centres	Community Drop-in Centres	Coverage of School
Indicator	No. of Sites	No. of Centres	No. of Centres	No. of Centres	No. of Centres	No. of Blood Banks modernized	No. of Centre/Project	Number	Number	Number
State										
All India	750	1114	57	485	829	1179	908	85	70	76028
Andhra Pradesh	70	205	3	97	86	101	81	14	4	12000
Karnataka	66	123	4	59	41	78	37	12	1	8341
Maharashtra	104	126	8	73	68	85	41	13	12	12733
Tamil Nadu	96	56	13	166	58	116	58	11	4	9141
Manipur	26	22	2	10	9	10	36	5	1	390
Nagaland	28	42	1	9	11	8	30	4	1	650
A & N Island	5	9	—	—	7	4	4	0	1	63
Arunachal Pradesh	6	10	1	0	6	15	8	0	1	81
Assam	15	23	1	3	23	42	56	4	1	3000
Bihar	21	63	—	6	42	45	17	1	1	1072
Chandigarh	8	4	1	3	4	6	37	1	1	122
Chhattisgarh	12	16	—	—	19	18	14	—	—	0
D&NH	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	0	0	24
D & Diu	2	1	—	—	0	3	2	0	0	30
Delhi	12	26	5	10	11	23	74	5	4	1100
Goa	5	4	1	1	4	4	46	2	1	60
Gujarat	20	38	1	10	35	74	108	0	7	3680

Indicator	No. of Sites	No. of Centres	No. of Centres	No. of Centres	No. of Blood Banks integrated	No. of Centres/Project	No. of Number	Number	Number
State									
Haryana	12	20	—	3	20	23	108	1	1	3060
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	1	0	71	14	19	1	1	827
Jammu & Kashmir	7	11	2	0	17	16	8	—	—	892
Jharkhand	13	13	4	5	15	31	21	—	—	1033
Kerala	10	40	2	5	20	52	0	2	—	2800
Lakshadweep	3	0	—	—	1	1	0	0	—	0
Madhya Pradesh	26	37	1	2	51	58	8	0	5	3536
Meghalaya	4	1	—	0	2	12	3	0	0	80
Mizoram	10	6	—	0	8	9	38	1	1	160
Orissa	11	20	—	3	19	59	0	—	0	2745
Pondicherry	3	6	1	0	4	6	2	1	1	193
Punjab	7	17	—	3	17	34	0	1	0	1200
Rajasthan	17	32	1	6	30	29	3	2	1	724
Sikkim	2	2	—	1	2	2	0	0	0	125
Tripura	5	1	—	0	0	6	0	1	14	112
Uttar Pradesh	35	70	3	0	67	74	0	—	3	0
Uttaranchal	7	10	—	1	9	16	9	—	1	1750
West Bengal	15	37	1	10	37	82	45	3	7	1395

Bird flu medicines

2024. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Tamiflu" is the drug administered to treat avian influenza;

(b) if so, whether there is required stock of above durg available in all States;

(c) if so, the quantity of stock of above medicine as on today, State-wise and category-wise;

(d) if so, whether above medicine is not safe for children and is having other side effects also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether above drug is in use in other countries and is recommended/used by the World Health Organisation as on today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (f) Tamiflu (Generic name: Oseltamivir) is used for treatment of influenza caused by H5N1 strain *i.e.* Avian Influenza as recommended by World Health Organisation (WHO).

At present the drug is procured by Government of India and stockpiled in National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) and being distributed to States as per need. WHO supplied 20,000 capsules of Tamiflu (Roche) and Government of India procured 7,00,000 capsules of Fluvir (Hetero) and after supplying to Gujarat, Maharashtra, High Security Animal Diseases Laboratory, Bhopal, Rapid Response Teams and for laboratory personnel at NICD, National Institute of Virology and Embassy of India, Turkey etc., as on 7.3.2006 there is a stock of 6,84,650 capsules.

Tamiflu is used for the treatment of influenza in adults and children of one year of age or older. As per World Health Organization (WHO) drug information, the safety and efficacy of Tamiflu in children less than one year of age have not been established. Hypersensitivity to Oseltamivir is the main contraindication. The frequently reported adverse effect both in adults and children, according to WHO drug information, are nausea and vomiting.

WHO recommends the above drug and is used in other countries also.

Government Siddha, Unani, etc., dispensaries in the country

2025. SHRI THANGA TAMIL SELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of the Central Government run Siddha, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries/hospitals functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open more dispensaries/ hospitals in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 81 Central Govt. run Siddha, Ayurvedic, Unani &Homoeopathic dispensaries in the country. Details are given in the Statement (See below). Besides 81 dispensaries there is one Central Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital functioning at Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

(b) to (c) There is no proposal at present to open new Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries/hospitals in the country.

Statement

Details regarding existence of AYUSH dispensaries

Sl.No.	Name of City	Ayur.	Homoeo	Unani	Siddha
1.	Ahmedabad	1	1		
2.	Allahabad	1	1		
3.	Bangalore	2	1	1	
4.	Bhopal				
5.	Bhubaneshwar				
6.	Chandigarh				
7.	Chennai	1	1		1
8.	Dehradun				
9.	Delhi	13	13	5	2

Sl.No.	Name of City	Ayur.	Homoeo	Unani	Siddha
10.	Guwahati		1		
11	Hyderabad	2	2	2	
12.	Jabalpur				
13.	Jaipur	1	1		
14.	Kanpur	1	2		
15.	Kolkata	1	2	1	
16.	Lucknow	1	1	1	
17.	Meerut	1	1		
18.	Mumbai	2	4		
19.	Nagpur	2	1		
20.	Patna	1	1		
21.	Pune	1	2		
22.	Ranchi				
23.	Shillong				
24.	Trivandrum	1	1		
	TOTAL	32	36	10	3

National Drug Regulatory Authority

2026. SHRI LALIT SURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a National Drug Regulatory Authority to make drug regulations more stringent;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Authority will be set up on the lines of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA); and

(c) whether there have been any discussions with the US Food and Drug Commissioner in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A note has been prepared for consideration of the Cabinet for establishing a National Drug Authority. While formulating the proposal for National Drug Authority, the administrative set up of US FDA has also been kept in view as one of the many regulatory models available.

Modernisation of Delhi Hospitals

2027. SHRI RAJU PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that condition of most of the Government hospitals in NCT of Delhi is far from satisfactory;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have allocated sufficient funds for modernization of hospitals in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) how many hospitals are likely to be opened before the next Commonwealth Games in 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Health being the State subject it is for the State Governments to monitor the conditions of the Hospitals in their States. The Central Government Hospitals in NCT of Delhi are functioning satisfactorily and quality of services is maintained at all levels. The services at OPD, IPD, Emergency and other basic facilities are provided free of charge to the patients. All the medical life supporting/essential equipments are available in the working condition in the hospitals. The modernization of hospital is a continuous process and the same is undertaken as per the need and available resource. Funds are provided for procurement of modern equipments on the basis of requirement of hospitals and availability of funds. There is no proposal under consideration of Central Government to open new Central Government Hospitals in the next Commonwealth Games in 2010.

Leprosy patients

2028. SHRIMATI S.G. INDIRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only about 1,00,000 leprosy patients under treatment, yet many of them are left to fend for themselves and survive with help from charities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Leprosy Eradication Programme is trying to prevent relapse among patients; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on 31st December, 2005, there are only 1,06,666 leprosy patients under treatment in India.

All these patients are receiving free treatment services which are available through all Primary Health Centres and Government Hospitals/ Dispensaries throughout the country. Reconstructive Surgery on deformed patients is being carried out in identified hospitals and Medical Colleges. In addition, there are 41 Non Government Organization (NGO) institutions supported by International Federation of Anti Leprosy Association (ILEP) providing prevention of deformity, ulcer care services and Re-Constructive Surgeries.

(b) and (c) Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) which was introduced in 1982 for treatment of leprosy has proved to be very effective for prevention of relapse. In NLEP, MDT is given for treatment to all leprosy patients, hence chances of development of relapse are very minimal.

Codex Alimentarius Commission on Food Adulteration

2029. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of recommendations of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in the matter of prevention of food adulteration;

(b) whether Government are considering to harmonise the labeling norms concerning packaged food products under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules with those prescribed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the benefits expected to accrue to the consumers by the proposed revision of rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) is an international body and different countries are its members. It is concerned with setting up standards and

codes of hygienic practices. The CAC is not concerned with making recommendations in the matter of prevention of food adulteration. For advising on all matters of prevention of food adulteration in the country, there is a statutory committee, the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS) constituted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954.

(b) and (c) While formulating standards under PFA Rules, 1955, the Codex standards, including labeling provisions are taken into consideration wherever necessary. Recently, Ministry of Health and family Welfare has notified a draft amendment to the PFA Rules vide GSR No. 694(E) dated 28.11.2005 for labeling of food items, taking into consideration the Codex guidelines on labeling of prepared foods, for inviting objections and suggestions from all stake-holders. Amending the labeling provisions under PFA Rules, taking into consideration the Codex guidelines, is likely to provide informed choice to the consumers besides incorporatiang provisions relating to health safety.

Trader friendly measures to check food adulteration

2030. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the institutional or any other machinery to check food adulteration;

(b) whether Government have any information of such adulteration;

(c) whether Government are in agreement with the recent media reports on food adulteration;

(d) if so, how could such adulteration take place;

(e) whether the accountability has been fixed and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) what trader-friendly steps are being taken to firm up the institutional mechanism to check food adulteration without causing unnecessary harassment to traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) To check

food adulteration, a legislation called "The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954" has been enacted. This Act is enforced in the States/UTs through their enforcement machinery comprising of Food (Health) Authority, Local (Health) Authorities and Food Inspectors.

(b) to (e) The enforcement staff of the States/UTs regularly draw random samples of various food commodities being sold in the markets to ascertain food adulteration.

Media Reports on food adulteration, as and when they appear are thoroughly investigated and necessary directions are issued to the concerned Food (Health) Authorities to investigate the matter and take appropriate action under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules framed thereunder.

(f) The Central Committee for Food Standards which is an Advisory Committee of the Central Govt. on food standards, have members from the industries, traders and other like organizations to put forth their views in setting of Prevention of Food Adulteration Standards/specifications, amendments to rules etc.

Lack of staff in CGHS dispensary

†2031. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ayurvedic dispensaries located in central zone of CGHS lack adequate number of clerks and chowkidars, etc., and as a result thereof, they have not been able to function smoothly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would ensure posting of appropriate number of clerks and other staff in ayurvedic dispensary at North Avenue and ayurvedic hospital at Lodhi Road so that they are able to function smoothly; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There are two Ayurvedic dispensaries fucntioning in Central Zone. One Chowkidar is posted in Kali Bari Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Dispensary Complex and one Chowkidar has been posted in North Avenue Dispensary. Due to a large number of vacancies of posts of Group C & D Staff under CGHS Delhi, the vacant post of one Clerk in North Avenue Dispensary could not be filled up. However, this vacancy has not affected the functioning of North Avenue dispensary.

As per instructions of Government on optimisation of staff strength in various Organisations, only 1/3rd of direct recruitment non-technical vacant posts are permitted to be filled up.

(c) and (d) The vacancies are due to promotion/retirement/ resignation or death etc. which is a continuous process and efforts are made to fill up the vacancies as early as possible in accordance with the Government instructions.

American model of health care in Indian mega cities

2032. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to adopt the US model of health care in Indian mega cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the matter is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Adulterated milk in metros

†2033. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent of the milk being sold in Delhi and other metropolitan cities of the country is adulterated and it contains a preservative called 'thiocyanate' leading to goitre in children;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent such a situation and the results thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such specific report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The standards for milk have been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. As per Rule 44 (1) of the PFA Rule, sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as provided under these rules, is already prohibited under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954.

(b) and (c) The PFA Act is implemented by the State/UT Governments under which adulteration in food products are checked at the level of manufacturer as well as retailers.

For keeping check on the quality of milk sold in the country, the State/UT Governments have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on the quality of milk and to take appropriate action against the offenders.

Objective of AIIMS

2034. KUMARI NIRMALA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences was established with certain objectives, as the premier institute of the country;

(b) if so, whether these objectives are being followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. All India Institute of Medical Sciences is the premier institutions of the country engaged in medical education, research and patient care. There are ongoing efforts to ensure that the Institution remains a Centre of excellence and continues to follow the objectives for which it was set up.

Polio in Bihar

†2035. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 64 cases of polio came to light in the country in the year 2005 and out of which 30 were from Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that polio virus spread to Mumbai, Punjab, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Nepal from Bihar in the year 2004; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking for paying special attention to Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The virus spread from Bihar to Uttar Pradesh and Nepal in 2004 and during 2005, to Uttar Pradesh, Mumbai, Punjab, Jharkhand, Gujarat and Nepal.

(c) The steps taken include:

(1) Using various specific vaccines (monovalant vaccines) to stop circulation of the specific type of poliovirus.

(2) Initiation of special moves to track newborns to immunize them.

(3) Initiation of enhanced efforts to immunize children in transit and routine immunization coverage to reach each and every child.

(4) Increased manpower deployment in the form of Rapid Response Team to support planning, implementation and monitoring of polio campaigns.

Dietary supplements and medical devices under Drugs and Cosmetics Act

2036. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any suggestions to bring dietary supplements and medical devices under the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, for effective monitoring of their quality and prices; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of any action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The report of the Expert Committee on Comprehensive Examination of Drug Regulatory Issues, including the Problem of Spurious Drugs (Mashelkar Committee), had recommended that there is need to have separate regulation defining dietary supplements, laying criteria of permissible limit of ingredients and a procedure of evaluation of safety and efficacy, information to consumers and provisions related to their advertisements. It was also recommended that these products shoudl be regulated under PFA or any other emergent mechanism/infrastructure. Products that claim or are intended to diagnose, cure, prevent or treat a disease are to be classified as drugs as is the current rule. (para 7.11 to 7.1.19 of the said report) Central Committee on food standards (CCFS) has reco nmended that products marketed as dietary supplements belonging to certain specified categories need to be considered under Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

As regards medical devices, the suggestion of Mashelkar Committee was to specifically define them under Section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and to create a specific medical devices division for their regulation. The Committee has also recommended for an appropriate regulatory mechanism to be set up under Central Drug Authority for certification, quality assurance and post marketing surveillance of imported as well as locally made medical devices. A Committee under DDG(M) has been to go into these recommendations and suggest appropriate legislation. In the mean time 10 sterile medical devices which are of critical nature, have been notified. By the Government under Section 3(b)(iv) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in order to ensure appropriate regulation over their import and manufacture.

Dengue and other communicable diseases

†2037. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which had been highly afflicted more with dengue, encephalitis and malaria alongwith the number of persons suffered and died due to these diseases in the year 2005;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent the outbreak of the above diseases in future and the details thereof; and

(c) by when the efforts made by Government would start giving results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The most affected States due to Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria during 2005 are as given below:

Dengue: West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Japanese Encephalitis; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Karnataka.

Malaria: Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

The number of cases and deaths due to Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria during the year 2005 as reported by the State Health Authorities are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Government of India and the endemic States are working together for controlling Dengue, Japanese, Encephalitis and Malaria epidemics. While preventive measures and control of outbreaks is the responsibility of the State Governments, technical support for investigation, prevention and control of Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Malaria outbreaks in different parts of the country is provided by the Government of India to the States through Directorate of National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP), Delhi. NVBDCP also organises training programmes on prevention and control of Dengue, Japanese, Encephalitis and Malaria for State and District level health functionaries. The Government of India provides insecticides, larvicides and other equipments and materials as per requirements of the States.

The following strategies are being adopted for prevention and control of these diseases:

Dengue:

- Surveillance of disease and vector through sentinel sities;

- Early cases reporting and management of dengue cases;
- Vector control mainly through source reduction, personal protection, Behaviour Change Communication campaign and inter-sectoral convergence for mosquito breeding by source reduction.

Japanese Encephalitis:

- early diagnosis and case management.
- Integrated vector control with emphasis on personal protection.
- Behaviour Change Communication for community participation and inter-sectoral convergence.
- Capacity building through training.
- Operational Research, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Malaria:

(i) Early diagnosis and prompt treatment;

(ii) Integrated vector management by use of appropriate mix of vector control measures Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in selected pockets, anti-larval measures in urban areas, use of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs), larvivorous fishes and environmental and minor engineering methods;

(iii) Epidemic preparedness and rapid response for initiating epidemic control measures in the event of abnormal increase in malaria cases;

(iv) Behaviour Change Communication for generating awareness & social mobilization through different media including interpersonal communication;

(v) Inter-sectoral collaboration for involvement of non-Health Departments/Civil Society Organizations/Corporate sector/ local self-government, Armed & Paramilitary Forces;

(vi) Human Resource Development through capacity building of medical and paramedical personnel/partner organizations by training at primary, secondary & tertiary levels; and

(vii) Monitoring and evaluation through periodic reviews, field visits and web based Management Information System upto District level.

Statement

Cases and Deaths due to Mosquito borne diseases in the year 2005

States/UTs	Dengue		Japanese Encephalitis		Malaria	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	99	2	0	0	37720	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	24427	0
Assam	0	0	145	52	57778	88
Bihar	0	0	192	64	1819	1
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	166771	0
Goa	2	0	4	0	3747	1
Gujarat	454	11	0	0	152430	0
Haryana	180	3	46	39	33204	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	125	0
J & K	0	0	0	0	249	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	144288	13
Karnataka	587	17	122	10	82835	20
Kerala	1009	8	0	0	2121	2
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	99919	0
Maharashtra	349	56	66	30	47632	81
Manipur	0	0	1	0	1844	3
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	15709	37
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	9405	66
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2807	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0	362824	223
Punjab	251	2	1	0	1883	0
Rajasthan	370	5	0	0	52286	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	69	3
Tamil Nadu	1128	8	41	8	36752	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0	17896	17

States/UTs	Dengue		Japanese Encephalitis		Malaria	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	1242	0
Uttar Pradesh	100	1	6061	1500	81838	0
West Bengal	6375	34	12	6	174196	273
A.N. Islands	0	0	0	0	3527	0
Chandigarh	2	0	0	0	432	0
D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	1166	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	104	0
Delhi	1023	9	5	0	1133	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	43	0
TOTAL:	11929	156	6696	1709	1620221	839

Scarcity of life saving drugs

2038. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of Government hospitals do not have even basic life saving drugs which cause great inconvenience to the patients and even leading to casualties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how do Government propose to tackle this problem so that at least basic life saving drugs are provided to the patients in the case of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Essential and life saving medicines are available and there is no shortage of such medicines in various Central Government Hospitals. The medicines for various Central Government Hospitals are procured from Government Medical Stores and also through Annual Tenders. If not available through above sources, local purchases of required medicines is also made.

CGHS beneficiaries in Karnataka

2039. SHRI K.B. KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries of CGHS in Karnataka;

(b) which are the hospitals and diagnostic centres recognised for treatment by Central Government for employees under CGHS in Bangalore;

(c) which are the hospitals proposed to be recognised under the above scheme in Karnataka;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure all prescribed medicines are supplied to the patients on the same day in various CGHS dispensaries in Bangalore; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to discontinue the CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 1,89,510 CGHS beneficiaries in Karnataka as on 07.03.2006.

(b) A list of hospitals and diagnostic centres recognised for treatment of Central Govt. employees under C.G.H.S. Bangalore is annexed at Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) List of hospitals/diagnostic centres which are short listed for empanelment under CGHS is placed at Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The drugs position in CGHS Bangalore has improved, following the adoption of an exhaustive formulary for generic and proprietary medicines. Most of the medicines are supplied to beneficiaries on the same day except for a few which are procured from local chemist on individual prescription and made available to the patient on the next working day. Medicines required for the emergency are issued on Authorisation slip on the same day.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement-I

List of hospitals and diagnostic centres under C.G.H.S. in Bangalore

Hospitals

1	Agadi Hospital & Research Centre, No. 35, H. Siddiah Road Wilson Gardens, Bangalore.	General/Specialized treatment except Organ Transplant & Cardiac Surgery.
2	Bangalore Baptist Hospital Bellary Road, Hebbal, Bangalore	General purpose treatment.
3	Chinmaya Mission Hospital, C.M. H. Road, Indiranagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment and General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
4	Chord Road Hospital Pvt. Ltd., 100, L.I.C. Colony, II Stage, Basaveshwaranagar, Bangalore	General Purpose treatment
5	C.I.S. Hospital, (Church of South India) P.B. No. 4, H.K.P. Road, Bangalore	General purpose treatment
6	Gayatri Hospital 91, Magadi Chord Road, Vijayanagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment
7	I.T.I. Hospital, Doorvaninagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment
8	KIMS Hospital & Research Centre, K.R. Road, V.V. Puram, Bangalore	General purpose treatment & diagnostic procedures.
9	Narayan Nethralaya, 121/C, Chord Road, Rajaji Nagar I, 'R' Block, Bangalore	Specialized Ophthalmological treatment
10	P.D. Hinduja Sinhi Hospital, Sampangiramnagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment & diagnostic procedures
11	Rajasekhar Hospital & Maternity Centre No. 21, 9th Cross, J.P. Nagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment Centre,
12	Ravi Kirloskar Memorial Hospital No. 19, end Main Road, Peenya Industrial Area, Bangalore	General purpose treatment
13	Republic Hospital, No. 5, Langford Gardens, Bangalore	General purpose treatment

14	Sevakshetra Hospital, 27th Cross, Banashankari, 2nd Stage, Bangalore	General purpose treatment and Specialized treatment in Vascular Surgery,
15	Shekhar Hospital No. 81, Bull Temple Road, Bangalore	Haemodialysis & Plastic Surgery. General purpose treatment & Specialized treatment in Vascular Surgery, Dialysis and Plastic Surgery.
16	Bangalore Children Hospital, Rajeshwari Nagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment in Paediatrics
17	Bangalore Heart Hospital, No. 5/1, Hosur Road, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery
18	Bangalore Instt. Of Oncology, (Bangalore Cancer Hospital) 44-45, IInd Cross, Rajaram Mohan Ray Extension, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment in Oncology including Chemotherapy & Radiotherapy
19	Bangalore Kidney Foundation, (B.K.F. Chande Nephro-Urology Centre) CA-6, 15th Main, 11th Cross, Padmanabha Nagar, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Urology & Nephrology including Renal Transplantation except Lithotripsy
20	Bangalore West Lions Eye Hospital & Cornea Grafting Centre, 56/2, Lions Eye Hospital Road, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology
21	Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Heart Center Millers Road, Vasantha Nagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment & General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
22	Bhagwan Mahavir Jain Hospital Millers Road, Vasantha Nagar, Bangalore	General purpose treatment & General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
23	Curie Center of Oncology, St. Johan's Medical College & Hospital Car pus, P.O. Koramangala, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Oncology
24	HOSMAT Hospital 45, Magarath Road, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment except Cardiac Surgery
25	Indira Gandhi Instt. Of Child Health South Hospital Complex, DRC Post, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment in Paediatrics
26	K.R. Hospital 979, 25th Main road, Banashankari, Ist Stage, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment except Cardiac Surgery
27	M.S. Ramaiah Hospitals, M.S.R. Nagar, MSRIT Post, Bangalore	General Specialized treatment & diagnostic procedures

28	Manipal Hospital, 98, Rustam Bagh, Airport Road, Bangalore	General Specialized treatment & diagnostic procedures including orgn transplantation
29	Narayan Haridyalaya Pvt. Ltd., 258/A, Bommasandra Ind. Area, Hosur Road, Ahekal Taluk, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in cardiology & Cardiac Surgery.
30	Nethradhama Eye Clinic & Surgical Centre, No. 818, 13th Cross, 7th Block West, Jayanagar, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Ophthalmology
31	Santosh Hospital 6/1, Promenade Road, Near Goodwill School, Bangalore	General purpose treatment & General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
32	Sri Raghavendra Hospital, 13/4, T. Dasarahalli, Tumkur Road, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment except Cardiology
33	The Bangalore Kidney Stone Hospital, 10&11, Vokkaligara Bhavan, Hudson Circle, Bangalore	Lithotripsy
34	Wockhardt Hospital & Heart Instt. 14, Cunningham Road, Bangalore	Specialized treatment in Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery.
35	Yellamma Dasappa Hospital, No. 25, Andree Road, Shanthinagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment except Organ Transplantation & Oncology.
36	Trinity Hospital & Heart Foundation, R.V. Teacher's College Circle Basavangudi, Bangalore	General/Specialized treatment and diagnostic procedures except organ transplant.

Diagnostic Centers

1.	Soni Medical Resources, (M/S Advances Healthcare Resource India Pvt. Ltd.) No. 1/1a, 4th Main Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
2	Spurthi Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd., Infantry Road Cross, Bangalore	General Radiological procedures
3	Anand Instt. of Laboratory Medicines, No. 11, Blue Cross Chamber, Infantry Road Cross, Bangalore	General/Specialized Pathological Investigations.

4	Cauvery Diagnostics, 875, Mascot House, West of Chord Road, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
5	CDR Medical Center, No. 531, 11th Main Road, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
6	Central Lab. 9, Ground Floor, Dhondusa Complex, Richmond Circle Junction, Bangalore	General/Specialized Pathological Investigations.
7	Elbit Medical Diagnostics Ltd., No. 6/1, Infantry Road, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
8	Gautham Physiotherapy Center, 892/B, Dr. M.C. Modi Eye Hospital Road, Mahalaxmipuram, Bangalore	Physiotherapy only.
9	Kanva Diagnostics, 63/B, 10th Main (Ramamandir Road) 4th Block, Rajajinagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures
10	Medinova Diagnostic, Infantry Road, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures.
11	Padmashree Diagnostic, 1312, 11th Main, Vijayanagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized diagnostic procedures except MRI.
12	R.V. Diagnostics, 21, 10th Cross, Yellapa Garden, Malleswaram, Bangalore	General/Specialized Pathological Investigations.
13	Raghav's Diagnostic & Research Center Pvt. Ltd., Sadguru Complex No. 14, 27th Cross, 4th Block West, Jayanagar, Bangalore	General/Specialized Diagnostic procedures.
14	United Medical Lab., 257, 46th Cross, Jayanagar, 8th Block, Sangam Circle, Bangalore	General/Specialized Pathological Procedures.
15	Vijayashree Diagnostics, No. 670, 6th Cross, 3rd Block, Koramangalas, Bangalore	General/Specialized Pathological procedures.

Statement II

Private hospitals and diagnostic centres for empanelment under CGHS in Bangalore

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution with Address
1	Santosh Hospital, 6/1, Pramanade Road, Bangalore
2	Gayatri Hospital Pvt., 91-Megadi Chord Rd., Vijay Nagar, Bangalore
3	Bhagwan Mahaveer Jain Netralaya, 3, Platform Rd., Seshadripuram, Bangalore
4	Chinmaya Mission Hospital, Indiranagar, Banglore-38 Ph. 25280461
5	Dr. Agarwal Hospital 1106/1, Hongasandra Main Rd., Garvebhagavipalya Hosur Main Rd., Bangalore-68
6	Church of South India Hospital, Post Bag No. 4, Hazrath Kambal Posh Rd., Bangalore-51
7	K.R. Hospital No. 979, 25th Main Rd., Banashankari 1 Stage, 50 feet Rd., Bangalore-50
8	N.U. Trust, C.A. 6, 15th Main, 11th Cross, Padmanabhanagar Bangalore-70
9	St. Philomenos Hospital No. 1, Mother Teresa Rd., Vivekanagar, P.O. Bangalore-47
10	The Bangalore Hospital No. 202, R.V. Rd., Bangalore-04.
11	Mallya Hospital No. 2, Vittal Mallya Rd., Bangalore-01.
12	St. Marthas Hospital, No. 5, Nrupathunga Rd., Bangalore-24.
13	St. Johns Medical College Hospital, John Nagar, Bangalore-34.
14	M.S. Ramaiah Hospital, MSR Nagar, MSRIT Post, Bangalore-54.
15	Yelamma Dassappa Hospital, No. 25, Shanthi Nagar, Bangalore-27.
16	Wockhardt Hospital, No. 14, Cunningham Rd., Bangalore-01.
17	Mahabodhi Mallige Hospital, T. Mariappa Rd., 1st Block Jayanagar, Bangalore-11.

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution with Address
18	P.D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital, S.R. Nagar, Bangalore-27.
19	Agadi Hospital, No. 35, H. Siddaiah Rd., Wilson Garden, Bangalore-27.
20	Malliage Medical Centre, 31/32 Crescent Rd., Bangalore-01.
21	Narayana Hrudayalaya, 258/A, Bommasandra Industrial Area Hosur Rd., Bangalore-99.
22	HOSMAT Hospital 45 Magarath Rd., Opp. to Richmond Rd., Bangalore-25.
23	Prabha Eye Clinic, 5404, 40th Cross, 8th Block Jayanagar, Bangalore-70.
24	Panacea Hospital, 334, 3rd Stage, 4th Block, Basaveshwara Nagar, Bangalore-41.
25	Sagar Apollo Hospital, 44/54, 30th Cross Tilak Nagar, Jayanagar Extn., Bangalore-41.
26	Koshi's Hospital, Raghavendra Nagar, Thambuchettypalya Rd., Ramamurthy Nagar Extn., Bangalore-16.
Diagnostic Centres	
1	Anand Diagnostic Laboratory No. 11, Blue Cross Chambers, Infantry Rd., Bangalore-56.
2	R.V. Diagnostic Laboratory 21, 10th Cross, Yellappa Garden, Malleswaram, Bangalore-33.
3	Santosh Diagnostic & Scan Centre No. 69, St. Hohns Church Rd., Near Clespark, Bangalore-05.
4	Medinova Diagnostic Services Ltd., No. 55, Infantry Rd., Bangalore-01.
5	Vivus Health Centre, No. 8, Millers Tank Bund Rd., Bangalore-52 Tel. 22286000
6	Ragavas Diagnostic & Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Sadguru Complex, 4014, 27th Cross, 4th Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-11.